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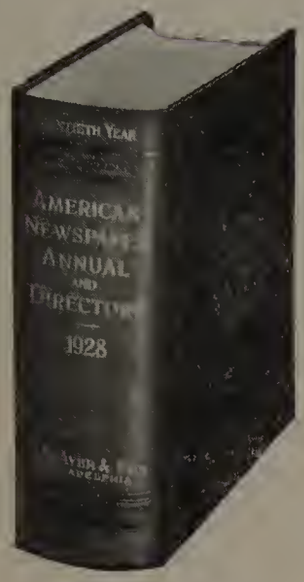

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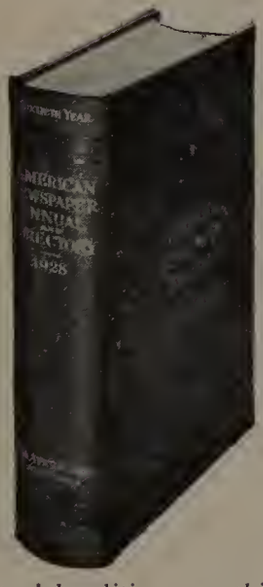

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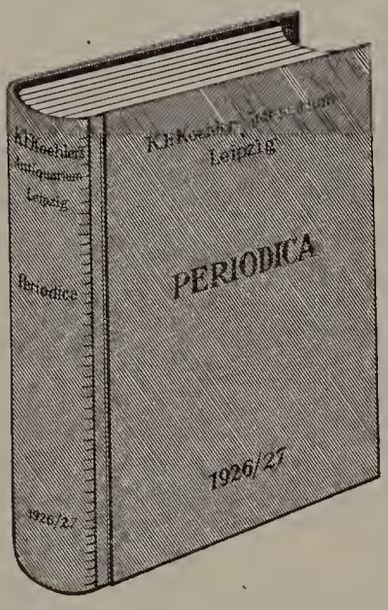

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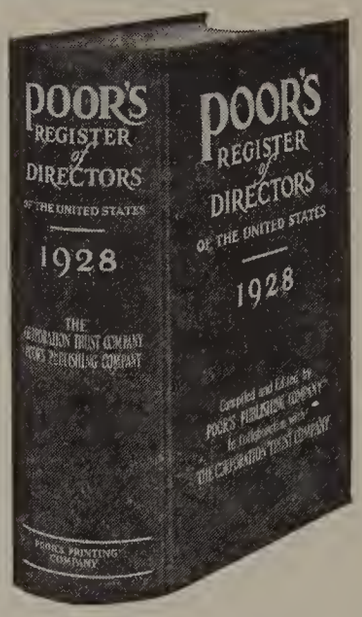

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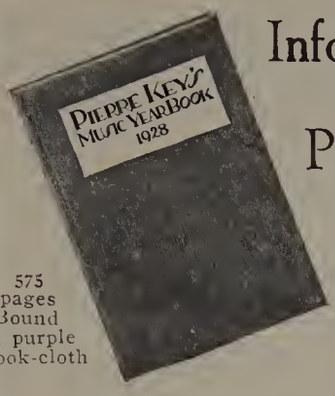

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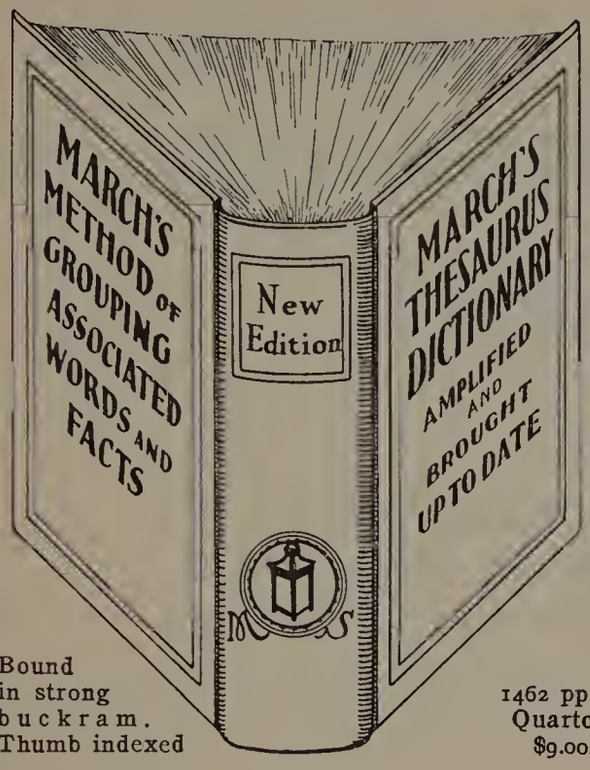
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 15, 1928

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1927

BY ISADORA GILBERT MUDGE

Reference Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliography, Columbia University

Assisted by Doris M. Reed, Assistant Reference Librarian

THIS article, which covers the eighteenth year in the present writer's series of annual surveys of recent reference books, does not aim to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1927, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1927, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some foreign reference books which probably would be recorded here because copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles follows, in the main, the grouping in the *New Guide to Reference Books* (Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1923), to which this article is an informal annual supplement. As a supplement, however, it does not attempt to continue the record of every publication mentioned in the *Guide*, altho many new volumes, especially in the case of large or outstanding works still in progress, are listed for the information of library school users of the *Guide* who wish to keep their record of such sets to date. As a general thing, no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope, seems to call for comment, and the record of new volumes of other reference sets which are still in progress is selective rather than complete.

PERIODICALS

As far as cumulated volumes of established general indexes are concerned, the past year has been one of anticipation rather than actual accomplishment. New volumes of the *Readers' Guide*, the *International Index* and the *Industrial Arts Index* are all due in 1928, so for these there have been only current issues during the past year. In the field of more definitely specialized indexes, however, the case is different. Perhaps the most important event in this field has been the appearance of a new index to medical journals. The *Index Medicus*, which since 1879 has been the standard current bibliography of the medical sciences, and the *Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature*, which has been issued since 1916, have both ceased publication as independent indexes and have combined to form the new *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, publication of which was begun early in 1927. This new index appears as a quarterly with semi-annual cumulation. It is on the same general plan as one of its predecessors, the *Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature*, and forms a practically complete index of the medical journal literature of the world, the first permanent volume indexing, by both author and subject, nearly nine hundred periodicals in practically all languages. A new volume of a recently established set which should be noted is the sixth volume of the *Index of the Periodical Dental Literature in English*, which covers the five years, 1891-95, and indexes some sixty-four dental periodicals published in England, Canada and the United

States. Like its predecessors it has been edited by Dr. Arthur B. Black, and forms the sixth in the series of ten volumes which the Dental Index Bureau is publishing to cover dental periodicals since 1839. According to the publisher's statement the completion of the series is well in sight, as volume 7, to cover the years 1896-1900, is now in the printer's hands and the remaining volumes are in active preparation. A special index in a new field, too recently established for one to judge yet whether or not it will be of any permanent value, is the *Index to Labor Periodicals*, issued in monthly numbers of four pages each by the Rand School of Social Science. It is a classed index to about fifty labor and socialistic periodicals, principally in English but including also a few foreign titles. As there is, as yet, no annual cumulation or even a general index to the monthly classed lists, the use of this list would seem to be as a survey of current periodical literature of a particular type rather than as a permanent reference tool. For library subjects, the new edition of Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy* described more fully in a later section of this article, under the heading Libraries, supplies a classed index to some sixty-six library serials.

While there are no new foreign indexes to record, there are a few changes in existing indexes. The standard German *Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriften-literatur* is following its regular plan in the main, but there is one irregularity in its issue which should be noted by the reference worker, namely the issue of a separate author index volume to supply author indexing for volumes 43-46 of the main set and volume 44A, the latter being volume 12 of the set of *Beilage* volumes which constitute the index to German newspapers. As there is no other set, that is, the index to periodicals. A author half, if needed, must therefore be looked for in a volume belonging in the main to another set, that is, the index to periodicals. A revival of an apparently defunct index published by the same firm is seen in the case of the *Bibliographie der Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur*. After suspending publication since the volume for 1917-19, this reappears in a new series, the first volume of which covers 1925-26. It is announced that the gap from 1920-24 is to be covered later by separate supplementary volumes. *Nijhoff's Index*, which in spite of the fact that it indexes a comprehensive list of Dutch periodicals, has not been a convenient tool for ready reference, because of its lack of any cumulation or index, has remedied this defect by supplying, beginning with the year 1925, annual indexes of both subjects and authors to the twelve monthly numbers. The *Norsk Tidskrift-Index* has issued for the years 1921-25, a combined list of the periodicals covered and an alphabetical index to the topics included in the classified lists of the annual index, similar to the combined lists previously issued for the years 1908-20. The *Norsk Tidskrift-Index*, is an index of subjects only, with no author part, so it is interesting to hear that author indexing of the same set of periodicals is to be included in the forthcoming five-year volume of the *Norsk Bogfortegnelse, 1921-25*, which is announced for publication this year by the University Library at Oslo. This volume may possibly have been published by the time this article is printed, but as the present writers have not yet been able to see it, no comment on its usefulness can be made now.

Tho developments in the field of indexes have been interesting, the real emphasis this year falls upon union lists. Foremost, in both interest and importance for the American Library, is the completion of the final edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*, which appeared at the very end of the year. The value and use of this list are already so well known to readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL that any detailed comment here is superfluous. In its final form this includes some 75,000 items, counting both titles and the necessary cross references, and the number of different periodicals included is, according to the publisher's estimate, about 70,000. The careful compilation and editing of this huge list has furnished the reference librarian and research worker with a tool for research work, the value of which it is impossible to over-estimate. A smaller American list is the *Checklist of British Newspapers and Periodicals Found in American Libraries*, which has been compiled by Professor Crane of the University of Chicago and Mr. Kaye. This lists some 970 titles published before 1800 and locates copies in some sixty-two American libraries, public and private. For newspaper material, this is of course an entirely new contribution. For the periodicals other than newspapers, it duplicates to a considerable extent the material in the *Union List*, tho not entirely, as some libraries and private collections are included which were not checked for the *Union List*. This includes also a list of British titles not found so far in any American library, which may furnish an impetus for the discovery of hitherto unrecorded copies. Several foreign union lists are to be noted. The *World List of Periodicals* has been completed by the publication of the second volume, which contains the abbreviated titles for the periodicals listed more fully in the first volume and indicates the location of copies of these in some

192 British libraries. In addition, nearly one thousand titles of periodicals not listed in the first volume have been added in a supplementary list, with location of copies. A new German list is the Prussian Auskunftsbureau's *Gesamtverzeichnis der Ausländischen Zeitschriften*, which lists non-German periodicals and indicates their holdings in German libraries, furnishing a companion volume to the similar list of German periodicals issued by the Auskunftsbureau in 1914.

Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur, mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken und Zeitungen. Autorenregister zu Band 43, 44, 44A, 45 und 46. Gautzsch b. Leipzig: Felix Dietrich, 1927. 335 p. M. 64.

Bibliographie der Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur. (Répertoire Bibliographique International des Revues, etc. International Index to Periodicals, etc.) n.f. Bd. 1, 1925-26, Lfg. 1-4, A-Substit. Gautzsch b. Leipzig: Felix Dietrich, 1927. p. 1-368. M. 24 per Lfg.

Black, Arthur D. *Index of the Periodical Dental Literature Published in the English Language*, including 64 publications in England, Canada and the United States for 5 years, 1891-95. Buffalo, N. Y.: Dental Index Bureau, 1927. 594 p. $6.

Crane, Ronald Salmon, and Frederick Benjamin Kaye. *Census of British Newspapers and Periodicals, 1620-1800.* Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1927. 205 p. $2.25.

Diesch, Carl. *Bibliographie der Germanistischen Zeitschriften.* Leipzig: Karl W. Hiersemann, 1927. 441p. (Modern Language Association of America. Germanic Section. "Bibliographical Publications," ed. by F. W. J. Heuser). M. 60.

Index to Labor Periodicals. Published Monthly by the Research Department, Rand School of Social Science. New York: Rand School, 1926-27. $1 per year.

Prussia. Auskunftsbureau der Deutschen Bibliotheken. *Gesamtverzeichnis der Ausländischen Zeitschriften* (GAZ). 1914-1924 . . . Lfg. 1-4, A-Mitteilung. I, and Sonderlieferung, Vorläufiges Sigelverzeichnis. Berlin: Preussiche Staatsbibliothek, 1927. 22 p. + p. 1-320. M. 5 per Lfg.

Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus. Chicago: American Medical Assoc., 1926. v. 1. $8 per year.

Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada, ed. by Winifred Gregory . . . New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1927. 1588 p.

World List of Scientific Periodicals Published in the Years 1900-1921. v. 2. Abbreviated Titles and Locations of Sets. London: Oxford University Press, H. Milford, 1927. 343 p. 40s.

DISSERTATIONS

There have been several new developments in a field that does not produce new reference books every year, that is lists of academic dissertations. Recent publications in this field include two entirely new national lists, a new subject record, and revised editions of thesis lists of individual universities. The lack of a list of British dissertations has long been felt, and the *Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire* now supplies the beginning of such a list in the form of a new appendix which appears for the first time in the 1927 volume of the *Yearbook*. This first list includes the record of 840 theses for the doctorate accepted in twenty-three universities, of which four are colonial and nineteen British and Irish. Indication of publication of the thesis is given in the case of those which appear in some larger work, *i. e.* periodical, society transaction, etc. Beginning with theses for 1924, the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Bibliothecarissen is editing and publishing a list of theses accepted in the universities and the technical and agricultural high schools of Holland and the Dutch East Indies. This new list, of which three issues have appeared so far, includes general publications and inaugural dissertations of the universities listed as well as the dissertations for the doctorate. It is arranged by universities, with an alphabetic index of authors' names, and a subject index for every five or ten years is promised, apparently on the plan of the excellent French *Catalogue des Thèses.*

A new subject list is Mr. Merrill's *American Dissertations in the Romance Field*, which covers a period of fifty years and lists 521 theses accepted for the doctorate in American universities. The field covered is interpreted rather broadly to include history and social and economic conditions, etc., in Romance countries as well as Romance philology. The arrangement of the main list is by authors and there is a general index of topics and a special index of Romance authors who have been made subjects of theses. For library use this duplicates to considerable extent material already available in existing lists, such as the Library of Congress annual list of dissertations, but for the student and teacher in the Romance field it supplies an interesting and useful record of work accomplished during the fifty years since the first American Ph.D. in Romance languages was granted at Harvard in 1876. For individual universities there are new editions of both the Harvard and the John Hopkins lists, the record in each case being carried thru 1926. An entirely new university list is the multigraphed *Record of Theses Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of California, 1885-1926.* This list is arranged by years and so will be useful as a record of thesis subjects accepted at the University of California before the beginning of the Library of Congress list in 1913, but it does not serve as a list of published work, since the information given for each thesis includes only the author, title, and the year submitted, with no record, in any case, of whether and where the thesis was published.

California. University. Graduate division. *Record of Theses Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Re-*

quirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of California, 1885-1926. Berkeley: University of California, 1926. 132 p. multigraphed.

Catalogus van Academische Geschriften in Nederland en Nederlandsch Indie Verschenen. Jaarg. 1-2, 1924-26. Uitg. van de Nederlansche Vereeniging van Bibliothecarissen en Bibliotheek-ambtenaren. Utrecht: 1925-27. 3 v. f. 2.75.

Harvard University. *Doctors of Philosophy and Doctors of Science who have Received their Degree in Course from Harvard University, 1873-1926, with the Titles of their Theses.* Cambridge: Harvard University, 1926. 199 p. (*Official Register of Harvard University*, v. 23, no. 39, November 30, 1926).

Johns Hopkins University. Library. *List of Dissertations Submitted in Conformity with the Requirements for the Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Engineering and Doctor of Science in Hygiene in the Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1926.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1926. 85 p. (*Johns Hopkins University Circular.* n. s. 1926, no. 8.)

Merrill, Roy M. *American Doctoral Dissertations in the Romance Field, 1876-1926.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1927. 87 p. (*Institut des Etudes Françaises.* "Publications"). $1.

Titles of Theses Accepted for the Degree of Doctor. (In *Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire, 1927.* apx. xxviii p. 763-790). London: Bell, 1927. 7s. 6d.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The new revised edition of *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* which has been in progress since 1922 has been completed by the publication of volumes 9-10, Sacr-Z, making this work now the most recently revised of the standard English and American encyclopedias. As in earlier editions, it is on a smaller scale than American encyclopedias, with more concise articles and much briefer bibliographies, but for questions not calling for fullness in either article or bibliography it furnishes a convenient and up-to-date reference aid, with emphasis, of course, on British topics and information rather than on American. An interesting new colonial encyclopaedia which promises to be very useful in a field only sparsely supplied with special reference books is the *Australian Encyclopedia* edited by Arthur Wilberforce Jose and Herbert James Carter, president of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Planned originally in 1912 as a reference work on the biography and history of Australia, it was interrupted by the war and later taken up again with its scope enlarged to include science in its various aspects. As finally published it covers biography, history, politics, anthropology, geography, mineralogy, botany, zoology, etc., of all Australia. Articles, especially those on scientific subjects, are by specialists, are signed in most cases and there are appended bibliographies and many good illustrations. The numerous biographical articles, nearly nine hundred in all, include only persons no longer living. Pronunciation is not marked in the main alphabet, but there is an appendix at the end of volume 2 on the pronunciation of Australian names and words, which indicates the general principles and gives both the scientifically correct pronunciation and any variant local usage of a selected list of names and terms.

A new issue of the *Encyclopedia Americana* is printed from the same plates as the edition of 1918 and its revised issues of 1922 and 1925, with rather extensive changes in the plates, but no new pages added to those in the 1925 issue as far as can be ascertained from examination of the 20 volumes (A-Orl) so far published. Few new articles are added, and for those that are included (*e.g.* Lindbergh, 46 lines, Lord Hardinge, 20 lines) room has had to be made by the excision of material found in the earlier issues. The numerous changes in the plates are of two main kinds, (1) some rewriting of parts of articles, for example, in the article on Belgium where about half a column is rewritten to supply a new account of the Belgian government, and (2) changes in statistics, and in dates, this latter especially in the case of biographical articles changed by the insertion of dates of death. There are, in the aggregate, many changes in statistics, but, if two articles which the present writers examined with some care are fair samples, these changes are not always improvements. In the article on *Nonconformist* the statistics of membership and income of the various denominations in the British Isles, which in the 1918 and 1925 editions were plainly dated as those of 1918 have been changed for later figures, but are undated, being merely described as "latest," thus giving the reader no exact statement of just how late they are, or whether they are of the same date for all denominations. The income figures, which in the 1918 and 1925 editions were given in pounds, are now given in dollars which is of course a less exact way of stating English income. In the article on *Libraries, Modern,* some figures have been changed, others left unchanged, so that statistics given in the article are not of the same date. In the paragraphs on the larger public libraries the number of volumes in the Chicago and Boston public libraries are left unchanged, while the figures for the St. Louis public library are changed and, on the next page, the figures for certain university libraries are changed. As no dates are given for any of these figures, and as the Chicago Public Library, for example, now contains more than 1,400,000 volumes instead of the 800,000 credited to it in this article, the changes of these figures can hardly be counted as improvements. Such results merely go to confirm the feeling that in the case of general encyclopedias, at least, the only safe revision is one thoro enough to necessitate resetting of the whole work and that changes in between such

resettings are best taken care of in yearbooks and supplements.

The principal foreign encyclopedias which are in process of publication all show some progress. The new edition of *Meyers Konversations-lexikon* which is to be completed in 12 volumes has reached the half way mark by the publication of volumes 5-6 which carry the alphabet to the word *Korrektiv*. The second edition of the Danish *Salmonsens Konversations Lexikon*, in progress since 1914, is nearing the end, volume 22 carrying it to the word *Søøre*. The small Italian encyclopedia, the *Piccola Enciclopedia Hoepli* by Gottardo Garollo, which has been at a standstill for some ten years because of the death of the compiler in 1917, has been completed by the issue of a third volume edited by G. Fumagalli. The great Spanish work *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana* (Espasa), proceeds at an even pace and is now nearly thru the letter S, volume 57 carrying it to the word *subnutrición*.

Brockhaus' Kleines Konversations-lexikon. Der kleine Brockhaus; Handbuch des Wissens in einem Band . . . Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1926. 804p. M. 23.

Chambers's Encyclopaedia, a dictionary of universal knowledge. New ed., ed by David Patrick and William Geddie. London: Chambers; Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1927. v. 9-10. 25s. per vol. $7.50 per vol.

Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana. . . v. 53-57. Sainte-Cruz–Subnutrición. Barcelona: Espasa, (c1926-1927).

Encyclopedia Americana; a library of universal knowledge. New York: Americana Corp., 1927. v. 1-20.

Garollo, Gottardo. *Piccola Enciclopedia Hoepli.* 2. ed. completamente rinnovata. v. 3, N-Z, completata dopo la morte dell' autore da G. Fumagalli. Milano: Hoepli, 1917-1927. p. 2115-4739. L. 50.

Jose, Arthur Wilberforce. *The Australian Encyclopaedia*, ed by Arthur Wilberforce Jose and Herbert James Carter. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1925-1926. 2 v.

Meyers Konversations-lexikon. Meyers Lexikon. 7. Aufl. in vollständig neuer Bearbeitung, mit etwa 5000 Textabbildungen und über 1000 Tafeln, Karten und Text-beilagen. v. 5-6, Germanium-Korrektiv. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1926-1927. M. 30 per vol.

Salmonsens Konversations Leksikon. 2d. udgave. . . v. 21-22, Schinopsis-Søøre. København: Schultz, 1926-1927. 30 kr. per vol.

Universal Knowledge and Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, History and Biography, Law, Literature, Religions, Nations, Races, Customs and Institutions, ed. by Edward A. Pace and others. New York: Universal Knowledge Foundation, 1927. v. 1. $6.25.

DICTIONARIES

No new part of the *New English Dictionary* was published in 1927, but it is understood that the number completing the alphabet has been finished and will probably be issued in 1928, the year which will be the seventieth since the actual beginning of work on the dictionary and the fiftieth since the undertaking of the work by the Clarendon Press. Perhaps there is no more important anniversary in the annals of reference books in view of both the importance of the *New English Dictionary* itself and also the far-reaching effect that it has had, and will have, on dictionary making. It may not be inappropriate to note here various dictionaries now in preparation (tho no parts of any have yet been published) which will either owe their origin, directly or indirectly, to the *New English Dictionary*, or will inherit some of the accumulations of material not used in its own work. Foremost of these, for American interest at least, is the *Historical Dictionary of American English* which is being compiled by Professor W. A. Craigie himself, at Chicago. The purely dialectal part of American English is to be covered by the American Dialect dictionary for which the American Dialect Society has long been collecting material. The Scottish Dialects Committee is now collecting materials for a Scottish dialect dictionary for the period from 1700 to the present time, and Professor Craigie himself has nearly finished a Scottish dictionary of the earlier period, to 1700. For the older English language, a new dictionary of Middle English is now in active preparation at Cornell University under the editorship of Professor Clark S. Northup. Of course no parts of any of these are yet published.

A small Oxford dictionary which appears this year in a new edition is the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* by F. G. Fowler of which an American edition revised by Professor George Van Santvoord has been issued. This differs from the original edition by the indications of American spelling and pronunciation, and American definition and usage where this differs and by the inclusion of some American words not found in the English edition. The *New Century Dictionary*, published by the Century company but sold by subscription by P. F. Collier and Son, is not a new edition of the *Century Dictionary*, as it includes only a selection from the vocabulary of the large work and uses new definitions and new illustrative quotations. It will not therefore replace the large work.

Several titles among foreign dictionaries call for comment. Three more fascicles of the *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française du 16ième Siècle* by Edmond Huguet have appeared carrying the alphabet thru the word *barbes*. *Dictionnaire Historique du Parler Neuchâtelois* by William Pierrehumbert has been completed, the final parts including a supplement and an extensive list of authorities cited. A new edition of a standard Norwegian dictionary is the third edition, revised, of Brynhildsen's *Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog*. The new edition of Liddell and Scott's *Greek-English Lexicon* continues its even pace

of one number per year, with the issue of part three, nearly two hundred pages. New German works include two dialect dictionaries of importance in large scholarly libraries tho not needed in smaller libraries: the *Schleswig-Holsteinisches Wörterbuch*, v. 1-2, A–G, by Otto Mensing and the *Rheinisches Wörterbuch*, which is appearing under the auspices of the Prussian Academy.

Brynildsen, John. *Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog* . . . 3. omarbeidede utgave. Kristiania: Aschehoug, 1927.

Fowler, Francis George. *The Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English;* comp. by F. G. Fowler and H. W. Fowler . . . American ed. rev. by George Van Santvoord . . . New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, 1927. 1029 p. $2.

Huguet, Edmond. *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française du Seizième Siècle* . . . . fasc. 5-7, Apostemer-Barbe. Paris: Champion, 1926-27. p. 241-480.

Liddell, Henry George, and Robert Scott. *A Greek-English Lexicon* . . . A new ed. rev. and augmented throughout by Henry Stuart Jones . . . with the assistance of Roderick McKenzie . . . and with the co-operation of many scholars . . . pt. 3, p. 401-592. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927. 10s. 6d. per pt.

Mensing, Otto. *Schleswig-holsteinisches Wörterbuch.* (Volksausgabe), hrsg. von Otto Mensing. v. 1-2, p. 416, A–Gnubbelig. Neumünster: Wacholtz, 1927. M. 2 per Lfg.

New Century Dictionary of the English Language, Based on Matter Selected from the Original Century Dictionary and Entirely Rewritten, with the Addition of a Great Amount of New Material . . . 12,000 quotations. 4,000 pictorial illustrations. Edited by H. G. Brewster. . . New York and London: The Century Co. [c1927] 3 v. $22.50.

Pierrehumbert, William. *Dictionnaire Historique du Parler Neuchâtelois et Suisse Romand* . . . Neuchâtel: Attinger, 1926. 763 p. 72 fr. (Publications de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie du Canton de Neuchâtel. Nouv. série. t. 2).

Pierson, J. L. *10,000 Chinese-Japanese Characters.* Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1926. 76 p. £3 16s.

Rheinisches Wörterbuch, im Auftrag der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, der Gesellschaft für Rheinische Geschichtskunde und des Provinzialverbandes der Rheinprovinz . . . Lfg. 11-13. Bonn: Schroeder, 1927. M. 2.50 per Lfg.

Tobler, Adolf. *Adolf Toblers Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch*, mit Unterstützung der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, aus dem Nachlass hrsg. Erhard Lommatzsch. Lfg. 9-11, C–Coche. Berlin: Weidmann, 1926-1927. M. 6 per Lfg.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

For the general library at least the principal new publication among religious reference books is the index volume which completes Hastings' *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* and renders that important work easily usable for small topics not given separate treatment in the main alphabet. The indexing is very detailed, including both large and small topics and personal and place names, etc. As names of tribes and peoples and topics in manners, customs, folk-lore, etc., are indexed freely, the very considerable amount of anthropological information included in the encyclopaedia is brought out. Besides the main index there are several supplementary lists: a complete list of contributors to the encyclopedia with titles of their articles and some very brief biographical data, and indexes of foreign terms arranged by languages, with brief definition or explanation of each term and references to its occurrence in the encyclopedia. There are twenty-eight such lists. A new edition of the German religious encyclopedia *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, edited by Hermann Gunkeld and Leopold Zcharnack has begun to appear. The parts so far issued carry the alphabet thru the letter C. All of the large French sets which constitute the series *Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses* have made some progress during the year, and one of them, Cabrol's *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne* has completed another volume. For the scholarly library there is a new edition, entirely revised and reset, of Rudolf Eisler's *Wörterbuch der Philosophischen Begriffe* of which one volume, A-K, has been completed. The useful *Mythology of all Races* has advanced nearer completion by the issue of volume 4, Finno-Ugric and Siberian, written by Uno Holmberg. A minor change in title in a useful year-book which should be noted is the fact that *The Handbook of the Churches* continues, as a biennial publication, the *Yearbook of the Churches* established ten years ago as an annual. An important new reference work on saints is Künstle's *Ikonographie der Heiligen* described more fully in the section on Fine Arts. A new title in the class of denominational handbooks and dictionaries is the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, edited by Dr. L. Fuerbringer and two other professors at the Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. This has concise articles, with little bibliography, on the history, doctrine, biography, church and institutional work, etc., of the Lutheran Church. For German folk-lore superstitions, etc., a new work which promises to be important in the large library is the *Handwörterbuch des Deutschen Aberglaubens*, edited by E. Hoffmann-Krayer and Hanns Bächtold-Stäubli. Only the first Lieferung, *A–Ackerbau*, has appeared so far.

Cabrol, Fernand. *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie* . . . fasc. 72-77. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1926-1927. 12 fr. per fasc.

Concordia cyclopedia. A handbook of religious information, with special reference to the history, doctrine, work and usages of the Lutheran Church. L. Fuerbringer, Th. Engelder. P. E. Kretzmann, editors-in-chief. St. Louis, Mo.: Concordia Publishing House, c. 1927. 848 p. $4.50.

Eisler, Rudolf. *Wörterbuch der Philosophischen Begriffe* . . . 4. völlig. neubearb. Aufl . . . v. 1, A–K. Berlin: Mittler, 1927. 893 p. M. 36.25.

Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, ed. by James Hastings. Index vol. New York: Scribner; Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1927. 757 p. $8; 35s.

Handbook of the Churches: a survey of the churches in action (continuing the Year book of the churches) ed. by Benjamin S. Winchester . . . Baltimore: Stohlmann, [c1927] 427 p. $2.

Handwörterbuch des Deutschen Aberglaubens, hrsg. unter besonderer Mitwirkung von E. Hoffmann-Krayer und Mitarbeit zahlreicher Fachgenossen von Hanns Bächtold-Stäubli. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter, 1927. 1. Lfg. A–Ackerbau. M. 4 per Lfg.

Mythology of all Races . . . John Arnott MacCulloch . . . editor, George Foot Moore . . . consulting editor. v. 4, Finno-Ugric, Siberian, by Uno Holmberg . . . Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1927. 587 p. $10.

Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart. 2. völlig. neubarb. Aufl. In Verb. mit Alfred Bertholet, Hermann Faber und Horst Stephan, hrsg. von Hermann Gunkeld u. Leopold Zcharnack. Bd. 1, Lfg. 1-19, A-Czerskz. Tübingen: Mohr, 1927. Sp. 1-1760. M. 1.80 per Lfg.

SOCIOLOGY

A recent interesting report of progress on the new *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* which is now being compiled under the editorship of Professor E. R. A. Seligman, with Dr. Alvin Johnson as assistant editor, shows that the preparation of this large work, which is to cover not only economics, statistics and political science, but also various aspects of social psychology, anthropology, etc., is making steady progress. No parts are yet ready for publication, nor are any to be looked for before 1929. In the absence of any volumes of this new American encyclopedia the principal new encyclopedic works to be noticed this year are all German. The new edition of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* is nearing completion; volume 4, Finanzes-Gut, was issued during the year and the seven volumes now out complete the alphabet as far as *Tamassia.* The first volume of a new revised edition of the Catholic encyclopedia of this subject, the *Staatslexikon,* under the editorship of Herman Sacher, has begun to appear, volume 1 covering the section A-Fideikommiss. A few numbers of a new encyclopedia of the subject, the *Handwörterbuch für Politik und Wirtschaft der Gegenwart* have appeared. Numbers issued so far have short articles and very little bibliography. The first number of what promises to be, if continued, a useful reference aid for questions of current European politics is the *Political Handbook of Europe: Parliaments, Parties and Press* edited by M. W. Davis and published by the Council on Foreign Relations. This gives brief information about members of the government, leaders and constitution of the legislative bodies, programs and leaders of political parties and name and party affiliation of the principal newspapers of some twenty-seven European countries.

There are several new reference books on the subject of labor. Of these the most generally useful in an American library is probably the *Handbook of Labor Statistics 1924-1926* issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin No. 439. This summarizes in convenient form for reference use material and statistics from the various publications of the Bureau and from other government publications on related subjects, such as the Bureau of Mines reports on accidents in mines, etc. In the main statistics given are those of 1924-26, tho some earlier material and figures have been included. Another bulletin of the same Bureau which should be mentioned is its *Handbook of American Trades-Unions* which lists 156 unions of national scope, grouping them by industries and giving for each union information about its history, jurisdiction and government, membership, method of negotiating agreements, relation to American Federation of Labor, headquarters and official organ, etc. A new German encyclopedia of various aspects of labor is the *Handwörterbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft* of which four fascicles, A-Dämpfe, have appeared.

The excellent German encyclopedia of municipal affairs, *Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften,* the main part of which was completed in 1924, is being brought up to date by supplementary volumes, of which the first, Ergänzungsband 1, covers the letters A-G. This includes both new articles on subjects not treated in the main work and continuation articles which refer to articles in the main work and continue them for later information. Two German year books of municipal affairs and statistics are noted below under the heading Yearbooks and Statistics.

Several of the law reference books mentioned in last year's survey have been either finished or continued. The final edition of the new *Code of Laws of the United States* includes, in addition to the main text already published, various supplementary tables and appendices and a general index to the *Code* and to the *Laws* of the first session of the 69th Congress. The tables added include four sets of parallel tables comparing sections of the new Code with the corresponding sections in the *Revised Statutes* of 1878, the *Statutes at Large,* volumes 19-44, the *U. S. Compiled Statutes* (West Publishing Company) and the *Federal Statutes Annotated* (Thompson Company) and a table of statutes repealed prior to 1925. The supplementary lists include the various organic laws of the United States and the general and permanent laws of the first session of the 69th Congress. A new edition of a subject collection of laws is the *Federal and State Laws Relating to Weights and Measures.*

A new German encyclopedia of law is the *Handwörterbuch der Rechtswissenschaft* by Dr.

Fritz Stier-Somlo. This is not limited to German questions, but as its bibliographies contain few references to anything except German books and articles its use will be limited to readers having a good knowledge of that language. The corresponding work for public and international law, the *Handwörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie* is practically completed, as sections published during the year carry the work into the letter Z. An important new index of treaties is the *Répertoire Général des Traités* prepared by the International Intermediary Institute at the Hague. This indexes some 4414 items and refers to their texts in 144 collections and other printed sources.

For the bibliography of the social sciences there are new publications of interest to small as well as large libraries. For the small or medium-sized library and for some types of questions in the large library as well, there is the new edition of the *Standard Catalog; Social Sciences Section,* compiled by Corinne Bacon. This is a thoro revision of her first edition of 1918, with the elimination of about 500 titles, the addition of 800 new titles and various other changes needed to bring the work to date, including material published to the end of 1925 with some publications of 1926 and even 1927. The *Bibliographie Générale des Sciences Juridiques, Politiques, Économiques et Sociales* by A. Grandin, of which two volumes were noticed in last year's survey, has been completed by a third volume which contains the alphabetic subject index to the classed lists of the main work and also a detailed index of authors and titles. As this bibliography covers French material only, listing many thousand books and pamphlets, its use is for the large or special library. For libraries of any size having considerable demand for material on business questions there is *Business Books 1920-1926,* which is a supplement to the Newark Public Library's *2400 Business Books.*

Bacon, Corinne, *comp. Standard Catalog Series: Social Sciences Section.* 2d ed. rev. and enl. New York: Wilson, 1927. 160 p. $2.

Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. *A Political Handbook of Europe: Parliaments, Parties and Press as of January 1, 1927.* Ed. by Malcolm W. Davis. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., [c1927] 103 p. $1.

Grandin, A. *Bibliographie Générale des Sciences, Juridiques, Politiques, Economiques et Sociales.* v. 3,, Tables. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1926. 691 p.

Handwörterbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft; unter Mitwirkung von 280 Fachleuten des In-und Auslandes, herausgegeben von Privatdozent Dr. Fritz Giese. Lfg. 1-4, Abbau-Dämpfe und Gase. Halle a.S.: Carl Marhold Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1927. col. 1-1280. M. 9 per Lfg.

Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften, hrsg. von Josef Brix . . . dr. Hugo Lindermann . . . dr. Otto Most . . . dr. Hugo Preuss . . . dr. Albert Südekum . . . Ergänzungsband, A-G. Jena: F. Fischer, 1927. 714 p. M. 32.

Handwörterbuch der Staats-Wissenschaften, hrsg. von d. dr. Ludwig Elster . . . dr. Adolf Weber . . .dr. Friedrich Witser . . . 4., gänzlich umgearb. Aufl. v. 4, Finanzen–Gut. Jena: Fischer. 1927. 1280 p.

Handwörterbuch für Politik und Wirtschaft der Gegenwart, mit zahlreichen Karten, Porträts, Tabellen und Diagrammen, auf Grund der neuesten Daten bearb. von . . . J. Kreppel . . . Lfg. 1-2, Aachen–Aussenpolitik. Wien: Verlag "Das Buch," 1927. p. 1-271. M. 3 per Lfg.

International Intermediary Institute, The Hague. *Répertoire Géneral des Traités et autres Actes Diplomatiques Conclus Depuis 1895 jusqu'en 1920,* publié avec le concours financier du Legatum Visserianum de Leyde. Harlem (Pays-Bas): H. D. Tjeenk Willink & fils; La Haye (Pays-Bas): M. Nijhoff, 1926. 516 p. 18 f.

Staatslexikon; im Auftrag der Görres-Gesellschaft unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachleute, hrsg. von Hermann Sacher. 5., von Grund aus neubearb. Aufl. v. 1, Abel–Fideikommiss . . . Freiburg gim Breisgau; Herder, 1926. 1864 col. M. 35.

Stier-Somlo, Fritz. *Handwörterbuch der Rechtswissenschaft* . . . hrsg. von Fritz Stier-Somlo . . . und Alexander Elster . . . v. 1, 2, 4. A–Gir, Mäd–Reich. Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1926-27. M. 30 per vol.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Handbook of American Trade-Unions.* Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 199 p. 20 cts. (Bull. no. 420).

——*Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1924-1926.* Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 828 p. $1. (Bull. no. 439).

U. S. Bureau of Standards. *Federal and State Laws Relating to Weights and Measures.* 3d. ed. . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 976 p. $2.30. (U. S. Bureau of Standards Miscellaneous pub. no. 20).

U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. *The Code of the Laws of the United States of America of a General and Permanent Character, in Force December 7, 1925, and Appendix with Laws to December 6, 1926.* Consolidated, codified, set forth, and published in 1926, in the one hundred and fiftieth year of the Republic, at its first session, by the Sixty-ninth Congress (with ancillaries and index) Volume 44, part 1 of the United States Statutes at Large. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 2453 p. $4.

Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der diplomatic begonnen von . . . dr. Julius Hatschek, forgesetzt und hrsg. von dr. Karl Strupp . . Lfg. 17-18. Weltkrieg, diplomatische Vorgeschichte–Zamora-Fall. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1927. M. 12.

YEAR BOOKS AND STATISTICS

A standard British handbook of statistics which shows a change this year is *Whitaker's Almanac.* This now appears in two editions, the complete edition at six shillings bound, and a new abridged edition at 3s. 6d. The complete edition which is naturally the one to be chosen for library use by libraries possessing a file, has been rearranged considerably. A new year-book of British colonial information containing some general descriptive matter but emphasizing commercial business and directory information is the *Year Book of the Bermudas, the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras and the British West Indies* which

covers all of British America except Canada and Newfoundland.

The revival of the *American Yearbook* noted in last year's article has not led to a long career for that useful year book as its second issue, that for 1926, published 1927, is indicated by its publishers as being also its last. The second issue of the *Europa Year-book* is somewhat enlarged over the first issue and its "Who's Who and Directory" information is stressed as the main feature of the book. The personal index includes over 14,000 names. While the information given for these is sometimes very brief the fact that many of the names belong to nations for which no national who's who list exists makes this feature of the *Yearbook* distinctly useful. What promises to be an important new yearbook in English for a region not hitherto provided with such a work is the *Near East Year Book and Who's Who, a Survey of the Affairs, Political, Economic and Social of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey*, edited by H. T. Montague Bell. Its main part consists of separate sections for each country, giving detailed descriptive, political and statistical information, with an appendix giving treaties and other general information and a final section, "Who's Who in the Near East" which gives brief biographies for nearly 700 names including Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Roumanians, and Yugoslavs, but no Turks. Other new year books in English for smaller sections or nations of Europe are the *Iceland Yearbook, 1926* mainly descriptive in character, and the *Estonian Yearbook, 1927* which contains descriptive, political and statistical matter.

Two German year books of municipal information and statistics of cities, which ceased publication during the World War, have been revived and are being continued in new series. The *Statistisches Jahrbuch Deutscher Städte*, in abeyance since Bd. 21, 1915, published 1916, reappears in a new volume numbered as Bd. 22, neue folge Bd. 1, which covers in the main statistics and conditions of 1924 with some figures for 1925. The *Kommunales Jahrbuch* which has been suspended since the 1917-18 volume, published 1919, begins a new series under the editorship of three editors of the *Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften*, Dr. Hugo Lindemann, Dr. Otto Most and Dr. Albert Südekum. This new series is arranged alphabetically by names of municipalities forming a gazetteer of municipal information and statistics for German town and cities.

Estonian Year-Book. 1927. Ed. by Albert Pullerits . . . Tallinn: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 254 p.

Iceland Year-Book; a Handbook of General Information, ed. by Snaebjörn Jónsson. First year of publication. Reykjavík: Helgi Zoëga, 1926. 124 p.

Kommunales Jahrbuch, bearb. im Forschungsinstitut für Sozialwissenschaften der Stadt Köln; mit Unterstützung des deutschen Städtetages, hrsg. von Hugo Lindemann, Otto Most, Albert Südekum. n.f. Bd. 1 Jena: G. Fischer, 1927. 928 p. M. 70.

Near East Year Book and Who's Who; a Survey of the Affairs, Political, Economic, and Social of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. 1927. Ed. by H. T. Montague Bell . . . London: Near East, Ltd., [1927]. 943 p. 25s.

Statistisches Jahrbuch Deutscher Städte, begründet von M. Neefe; hrsg. vom Verbande der Deutschen Städtestatistiker. 22. Jahrgang. n.f. 1. Leipzig: F. Brandstetter, 1927. 632 p. M. 22.

Whitaker, Joseph. *Whitaker's Almanack for the Year 1927.* Abridged ed. London: Whitaker, 1927. 240 p. 1s. 6d.

Year Book of the Bermudas, the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras and the British West Indies. 1926-7 . . . London: Canadian Gazette, ltd., [1927] 368 p. 4s. 6d. $1.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

With the publication of the seventh volume of Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, the revision of that work which has been in progress since 1921 has been completed. The present volume carries the alphabet from Thal to Z and contains in addition an extensive index to the entire set. Another work of special interest to chemists, as well as to engineers, is the second volume of *International Critical Tables* containing numerical data on the characteristic properties of a large number of industrial products and engineering materials with bibliographical references to works where fuller information can be found. Kaye's *Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants*, also a tabular work, has appeared in its fifth edition with changes consisting largely in new material on isotopes and on the mechanical equivalent of heat and in the correction of errors.

Among other new editions we have the eighth of the *Locomotive Cyclopedia of American Practice* revised to include latest methods of American locomotive construction. In the structural field, Arthur's *New Building Estimator's Handbook* has added tables to facilitate the calculating of building quantities and wages, and a revision of Barnes' *Estimating Building Costs* amends among other things its estimates of the amount of labor required for various operations and of the prices of building materials. A new structural work is the *List of Bridges Over the Navigable Waters of the United States*, issued by the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, a list arranged alphabetically by rivers with information on the owner, size, kind, authorization for, date of completion and purpose of each bridge.

The latest *Henley's Twentieth Century Formulas* is not a complete revision but a reprinting from the old plates with some changes.

Space for new material has been made chiefly by discarding some of the cross references from the main body of the work, but as the index takes care of these, this is not a loss. Careless revision and proofreading give rather peculiar results in places. On page 482 "Obesity Treatment" appears as a subhead under "Nut Candy Sticks," and on page 394 it would seem that "To Extract Shellac from Fur Hats" is a shampoo.

For aiding the radio fan, Gernsback's *Radio Encyclopedia* defines some 1200 radio terms clearly and concisely. Many illustrations and diagrams clarify the explanations, and there are biographies of over 65 inventors, many of them with portraits.

With the purpose of standardizing electrochemical terms used in the British Empire and providing a basis for the British part of an international vocabulary being prepared by the International Electrochemical Commission, the British Engineering Standards Association has issued a list of terms used in electrical engineering with brief definitions.

In mining engineering, Taggart's *Handbook of Ore Dressing* presents alphabetically the metals and minerals whose ores require dressing and gives, for each, a summary of economic elements, occurrence, uses, production and price range as well as a discussion of dressing methods. These are also chapters on individual milling operations and sections on mathematics and mechanics.

A new bulletin of the National Research Council, its *Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the U. S. and Canada*, which lists alphabetically 883 such organizations, should be noted. Altho more limited in scope, it may be compared with the *Handbook of Learned Societies and Institutions* issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1908, in that many of the institutions in the present work were also included in the earlier one and also the type of information given for each entry is much the same in both cases, namely address, history, object, membership, meetings, libraries, research funds, medals, and publications. The chief differences lie in the up-to-dateness of the later work and in the fact that it has curtailed the lists of publications by the entering of only serial publications and the exclusion of some bibliographical details. For institutions in a more special field we have the second volume of Meisel's *Bibliography of American Natural History* which deals historically and bibliographically with about 135 institutions, organized between 1769 and 1844, which have contributed to the rise and progress of American natural history.

There are in process of publication at present, for the zoölogist, two dictionaries of animal nomenclature, whose object it is to list all generic and specific names applied by authors to animals since the publication of the tenth edition of Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae* in 1758 with exact reference to the place where the name is used. One of these, Sherborn's *Index Animalium*, starting publication in 1902 and supported first by the British Association for the Advancement of Science and since 1912 by the British Museum, where the work is being done, deals with the names by periods. The first period, 1758-1800, is complete, and part 13 of the second period, 1801-1850, carries the alphabet thru "Laminella." The other work, the *Nomenclator Animalium* of the Prussian Academy, which is in one alphabet from 1758-1922, has progressed, in its sixth part, as far as "Charybd." Due to the fact that one work, at the present time, covers such a much longer period than the other, it is difficult to tell just how completely the two lists will duplicate each other.

A change in the form of the *Agriculture Yearbook* should be noted. While the sections containing the report of the secretary, miscellaneous lists and statistics have been retained, the chapters on agricultural subjects have been replaced by an alphabetical section on new developments in agriculture. Each article is signed, and subjects are treated more briefly than in former years, allowing for the inclusion of more topics. Weather statistics, giving monthly means of pressure, temperature and rainfall for all parts of the world, are made readily available by *World Weather Records* edited by H. H. Clayton. The figures have been obtained almost entirely from official sources and cover, for many of the stations listed, a period of more than fifty years.

A new volume, the sixth of the third series, of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office* has been issued and contains 14,343 author entries, 6,111 title entries for books and 61,528 entries for periodical articles. It covers "Gé-Izzet Bey" and marks a departure from the earlier volumes in policy of entry in that, beginning with this volume and continuing thru the third series, its subject entries for books and its entries for periodical articles cover only the period prior to January 1, 1926, while author entries for books and pamphlets are indexed to date. This change has been made because the material omitted is covered for 1926 in the *Index Medicus* and thereafter in the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*. Among medical dictionaries a new edition, the fourteenth, of Dorland's *American Illustrated Medical Dictionary* should be recorded.

The American Psychological Association is issuing a useful new monthly abstracting service, *Psychological Abstracts.* Full bibliographical information is given for each item with a brief digest of its contents and the name of the abstractor and the institution with which he is connected. The entries are classified by subject, and beginning with the July issue, an index of authors of articles abstracted in the number is printed on the inside of the cover.

K. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. *Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum* . . . herausgegeben von F. E. Schulze, W. Kükenthal, forgesetzt von K. Heider. Schriftleiter: Th. Kuhlgatz. Lfg. 1–6, A–Charybd. Berlin: In Verlage der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1926-1927. M. 20 per Lfg.

American Railway Association. Mechanical Division. *Locomotive Cyclopedia of American Practice;* definitions and typical illustrations of shops and tools employed in their construction and repair; locomotives built in America for railroad and industrial operations in foreign countries. 8th ed.—1927. Compiled and edited for the American Railway Association—Mechanical Division; ed., Roy V. Wright . . . New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., (c1927). 1372 p. $5.

Arthur, William. *New Building Estimators' Handbook;* a handbook for architects, builders, contractors, appraisers, engineers, superintendents and draftsmen . . . 14th ed., rev. and enl. New York: Scientific Book Corporation, 1926. 1018 p. $6.

Barnes, Frank E. *Estimating Building Costs.* 2d ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1927. 592 p. $5.

British Engineering Standards Association. *British Standard Glossary of Terms used in Electrical Engineering.* London: Lockwood, 1926. 263 p. 5s.

Clayton, Henry Helm, *ed. World Weather Records,* collected from official sources by Dr. Felix Exner and others. Published under grant from John A. Roebling. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1927. 1199 p. $3. ("Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection" vol. 79).

Dorland, William Alexander Newman. *American Illustrated Medical Dictionary;* a new and complete dictionary of the terms used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, nursing, veterinary science, biology, medical biography, etc., with the pronunciation, derivation and definition, including collateral information of an encyclopedia character. 14th ed. rev. and enl. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1927. 1388 p. $7.

Gernsback, Sidney. *Radio Encyclopedia.* New York: Author, 1927. 168 p. $2.

Hiscox, Gardner Dexter. *Henley's Twentieth Century Formulas, Recipes and Processes,* containing ten thousand selected household, workshop and scientific formulas, trade secrets, chemical recipes, processes and money saving ideas . . . New 1927 enlarged edition. New York: The Norman W. Henley Pub. Co., 1927. 809 p. $4.

Kaye, G. W. C. *Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants and Some Mathematical Functions,* by G. W. Kaye . . . and T. H. Laby . . . 5th edition. London and New York: Longmans, 1926. 161 p. $4.75; 14s.

Meisel, Max. *A Bibliography of American Natural History; the Pioneer Century, 1769-1865* . . . v. 2. The institutions which have contributed to the rise and progress of American natural history, which were founded or organized between 1769-1844. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Premier Pub. Co., 1926. 741 p. $7.50.

National Research Council. *Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the U. S. and Canada.* American section comp. by Clarence J. West and Callie Hull. Canadian section comp. by National Research Council, Canada. Washington: National Research Council, 1927. 304 p. $3. (Bull. no. 58, May 1927).

—— *International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology,* prepared under the auspices of the International Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences . . . v. 2. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1927. 616 p. Sold only in sets of five volumes at $12 a volume.

Psychological Abstracts, ed. by Walter S. Hunter, Raymond R. Willoughby and others. v. 1, no. 1, January 1927. Lancaster, Pa.: American Psychological Association, 1927. $6. per year.

Sherborn, Charles Davies. *Index Animalium;* sive Index nominum quae ab A.D. MDCCLVIII generibus et speciebus animalium imposita sunt, societatibus eruditorum adiuvantibus, a Carolo Davies Sherborn confectus. Section 2. 1801-1850, pts. 9-13, Dorsalis—laminella. London: Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1926-1927. 10s. per pt.

Taggart, Arthur Fay. *Handbook of Ore Dressing* . . . New York: Wiley; London: Chapman and Hall, 1927. 1679 p. $10.

Thorpe, Edward. *A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.* Rev. and enl. ed. v. 7, Thal-Z. New York and London: Longmans, Green, 1927. 765 p. $20. 60s.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Yearbook of Agriculture,* 1926. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 1298 p. $1.50.

U. S. Engineer Dept. *List of Bridges Over the Navigable Waters of the United States.* Comp. in the office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. 1925. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 427 p.

U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. Library. *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office,* United States Army. Authors and subjects. 3d. ser., v. 6, Ge-Izzet Bey. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 1240 p. $2.90.

FINE ARTS

New reference books in this field include several on Music. Of these the most important in the general library is the new edition of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians,* edited by H. C. Colles, musical critic of the London *Times,* the first volumes of which were published in the late autumn. Since the publication of the second edition, 1904-08, this work has been brought to date only by the sixth volume (*i.e. American Supplement*) which supplemented it for omitted American material only, not for recent developments, so there has been nearly a quarter of a century of change and musical history to be included. The work has now been revised, tho not entirely rewritten, rearranged to some extent, and reset thruout, the new articles, of which there are many, being added in their proper alphabetical places. Revision of articles has been done in different ways. Some of the more important articles have been replaced by new ones, others, such as Grove's own article on Beethoven, have been retained unchanged but revised by means of footnotes. Articles revised

but left substantially unchanged are indicated by the addition of *rev.* after the original signature or in the case of revision with substantial additions by the use of *addns.* Very considerable additions are sometimes in the form of a supplementary article, with the initials of the new writer. Illustrations are changed and are more numerous. Some headings are changed and rearranged, but the change is not always an improvement. For example, in the last edition French names beginning with the definite article such as Le Jeune, La Fage, etc., were entered under the Le and La, following in this respect both French practice and the usage of standard English and American catalogs and encyclopedias. In this new edition such names are entered under Jeune, Fage, etc., which is not according to either French or English rule. A change in arrangement which is an improvement is the giving of both birth and death dates at the head of biographical articles, instead of leaving the death date till the end.

Other reference works in music include both new editions, continuations and some entirely new works. The French *Encyclopédie de la Musique* is well along in its second part, "Technique," fascicle 27 carrying the work to page 2304 of this part. The *Neue Musiklexikon*, a German translation of A. Eaglefield Hull's *Dictionary of Modern Music*, is not merely a translation as it includes some new material not included in the original work, principally articles on musicians of Central Europe. Mr. Waldemar Rieck's *Opera Plots*, the serial publication of which in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library was noted last year, is now available in reprint form. Another reprint from the same *Bulletin*, *A Hundred Years of Grand Opera in New York*, by Julius Mattfeld, contains useful reference material on the history of opera in America. The first volume of an important addition to the group of music bibliographies and catalogs is the British Museum's *Catalogue of the King's Music Library* by William Barclay Squire. This first volume covers the Handel manuscripts; later volumes are to give the other manuscripts and the printed books.

The large and important *Dictionary of English Furniture* by Percy MacQuoid and Ralph Edwards, has been completed by the issue of volume 3. A smaller work on the same subject is *An Encyclopaedia of English Furniture* by Oliver Barckett. This is not in dictionary form; there is little text and its special reference feature consists of its many illustrations. For the user of Delteil's *Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes* there are two supplementary volumes to that work which give 700 reproductions of prints listed in the *Manuel*. An important new reference book on symbolic art is *Ikonographie der Heiligen* by Dr. Karl Künstle. This is an alphabetical dictionary of saints with brief biographical data, indication of their emblems, information about where and how they are depicted in existing mosaics, paintings, etc., and full bibliographical references to printed descriptions of these representations. An important new art bibliography for the large library is Steinmann and Wittkower's *Michelangelo Bibliographie, 1510-1926.*

New biographical dictionaries of artists, of which there are several, are noted farther on, in the section "Biography." Directories in this field of use in the large library, are *Pantheon* and *Maecenas*, each of which gives names and addresses of dealers, collectors, museums, art societies and libraries, etc., thruout the world.

Bobillier, Marie. *Dictionnaire Pratique Historique de la Musique*, par Michel Brenet (*pseud.*) . . . Paris: Colin, 1926. 487 p.

Brackett, Oliver. *An Encyclopaedia of English Furniture.* A pictorial review of English furniture from Gothic times to the mid-nineteenth century. London: Benn, 1927. 310 p. 42s.

British Museum. King's Music Library. *Catalogue of the King's Music Library*, by William Barclay Squire . . . pt. 1, Handel manuscripts. London: Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1927. 143 p.

Delteil, L. *700 Reproductions d'Estampes des XIXe et XXe siècles pour Servir de Complément au Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes.* Paris: Dorbon-Ainé (1927) 2 v.

Encyclopédie de la Musique et Dictionnaire du Conservatoire. Directeur: Albert Lavignac . . . pt. 2, fasc. 22-27. Paris: C. Delagrave, 1927.

Grove, Sir George. *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.* 3d ed., ed. by H. C. Colles . . . v. 1-3, A–O. London: Macmillan, 1927. 30s. per vol.

Künstle, Karl. *Ikonographie der Heiligen* . . . Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder, 1926. 606 p. M. 37.

Macquoid, Percy, and Ralph Edwards. *The Dictionary of English Furniture, From the Middle Ages to the Late Georgian Period* . . . v. 3. London: Country Life, Ltd., 1927. £15 15s. for v. 1-3.

Maecenas, hrsg. von dr. Joachim Stern . . . Berlin: Stern, 1927. 594 p.

Mattfeld, Julius. *A Hundred Years of Grand Opera in New York, 1825-1925; a Record of Performances.* New York: New York Public Library, 1927. 107 p. $1. (Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, 29: 695-702; 778-814; 873-914, Oct.-Dec. 1925).

Neue Musiklexikon, Nach dem Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians, hrsg. von A. Eaglefield Hull, übersetzt und bearbeiet von Alfred Einstein. Berlin: M. Hesse, 1926. 729 p. M. 21.

Puntheon. Internat. Adressbuch d. Kunst-u. Antiquitäten-Sammler und Händler, Bibliotheken, Archive, Museen, Kunst-, Altertums-u. Geschichtsvereine, Bücherliebhaber, Numismatiker. 2. Aufl. bearb. von Albert Schramm. Mit e. Schlagwortregister d. Sammelgebiete und Verzeichnis d. Fremdsprachl. Ausdrücke. Esslingen: Neff, 1926. 472 p. M. 25.

Steinmann, Ernst, and Rudolf Wittkower. *Michelangelo Bibliographie, 1510-1926*, hrsg. von Ernst Steinmann und Rudolf Wittkower, mit einem Dokumenten-Anhang bearbeitet von Robert Freyhan. Leipzig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1927. 523 p. 25 plates. M. 150.

LITERATURE

The *Cambridge History of English Literature* contains so much useful reference material that a wish for a general index to its fourteen volumes has been often felt and expressed. The general index just published as volume 15 of the English edition (Cambridge University Press) meets this need. It is a combination of the separate volume indexes with some new index references added, especially references to the bibliographies. Where material about a subject or author occurs in more than one volume, as is frequently the case, there is an indication as to which reference is the main entry. So far the index has been published only in the English edition, and as the American edition of the *History* (Putnam edition) differs in paging from the English, the index can not be used so satisfactorily with it. If the index is not published also in the American edition that edition will be distinctly less useful for reference purposes than the English edition which now possesses this general index.

Of the several recent reference books on the drama the one which will prove most frequently useful in the general library is the *Index to Plays 1800-1926* by Ina Ten Eyck Firkins. This is on the same general plan—that is a comprehensive indexing by author and title, of material found in composite works, collections, periodicals, etc.—as Miss Firkins' indispensable *Index to Short Stories*, but there are two differences. Some subject entries, as well as title entries, are included in this new index and the work is in two alphabets instead of one, *i.e.* (1) an author index giving full bibliographic information about each play and, in many cases, the number of acts and a brief characterization as comedy, tragedy, social, domestic, etc., and (2) a title and subject index referring to the main author list. Material indexed includes more than one hundred collections, some six hundred volumes of individual authors containing more than one play per volume and many separately published plays. No material in foreign languages is indexed but English translations of foreign authors are included. For one period of English drama *Plays and Masques at Court During the Reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles* by Mary Susan Steele provides a chronological list with some information about each performance and many bibliographical references to sources of information and indexes of authors and titles. Professor George C. D. Odell's *Annals of the New York Stage* is a mine of information for questions of American drama before 1821, containing, among other things, records of performances, casts of plays, quotations from contemporary accounts and advertisements, in some cases outlines of plots, notes about actors, and illustrations, portraits, costume pictures, etc., from contemporary sources.

A new bibliography which deals primarily with material on the language but necessarily covers some subjects in English literature as well is Professor Kennedy's very comprehensive *Bibliography of Writings on the English Language from the Beginning of Printing to the End of 1922.* This aims to supply an exhaustive index to the history of the study of the English language including material on pronunciation and spelling, derivation and classification of words, inflection, syntax, semasiology, lexicography, place and personal names, author concordances and dictionaries, studies of the language of an author or a work, studies of special words, etc. The total of the numbered entries included is 13,402, but this does not count either reviews, which are included freely, or the three word indexes (Anglo-Saxon, Middle-English and Modern English) to published studies of individual words which alone list many hundred articles. The bibliography is a classed list, by large subjects, and there are two indexes, one of authors and reviewers and one of subjects. A new volume in one of the most important bibliographies in the field of English literature is the third supplement to Professor Wells's *Manual of the Writings in Middle English* which covers material to June 1926.

To the large group of concordances compiled and published thru the initiative of American scholarship there is an important recent addition, in the fine *Chaucer Concordance* compiled by John S. P. Tatlock and Arthur G. Kennedy and published by the Carnegie Institution. This is based upon the text of the Globe edition of Chaucer and is complete for all occurrences of all words in that edition except in the case of about 150 very common words for which only selected references are given. An interesting account of the nearly sixty years of effort to produce a Chaucer glossary or concordance, beginning with the call for volunteers for such a work which appeared in the *Athenaeum* of December 23, 1871, is given in the preface. Small additions to the class of author dictionaries include one new part of Baker's *Shakespeare Dictionary*, which covers *King Lear*, and a small Burns dictionary for popular use, *Who's Who in Burns*, by J. D. Ross, which lists and identifies the real persons referred to in the poems.

There are several new anthologies of reference value. A new edition of the *Oxford Book of French Verse* is enlarged by about sixty pages adding some forty-eight poems by fourteen authors who were not represented in the first edition. The *Oxford Book of 18th Century Verse* gives representative poems of 136 English authors of that century, with author and first line indexes but no title index. No biographical notes or other similar reference material is included in this anthology. Quite different in this respect is the *Antología de la Poesía Argentina Moderna* by Julia Noe, which includes poems by 87 poets of the period 1900-25 and gives for each author some biographical data, a list of his works, and bibliographical references to printed criticism and comments. Papini's *Poeti d'Oggi (1900-1925)* of which a second edition was published in 1925 represents 58 writers and gives useful biographical and bibliographical notes. The *Reallexikon der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte* edited by Merker and Stammler advances steadily, the three parts issued during the year carrying the work to *Oesterreich, Dialect-literatur*, well past the middle of the alphabet. Five parts of a new dictionary of German literature to be complete in one volume, the *Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon* by Wilhelm Kosch have appeared. This contains brief articles, principally biographies of writers, with some bibliographical references. An important new reference bibliography for Greek and Latin literature is *Dix Années de Bibliographie Classique; Bibliographie Critique et Analytique de l'Antiquité Greco-Latine pour la Période 1914-24*, by J. Marouzeau of the École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris. Part one of this, covering "authors and texts," appeared in 1927 and lists the book, pamphlet and thesis literature since 1914 with analysis of articles in more than 450 periodicals in various languages. In addition to Greek and Latin authors material on the New Testament, Old Testament, and Lives of the Saints are included. A second part is to include a classified list of material on classical subjects and both are to be continued, it is announced, by the new annual *L'Année Philologique* the first issue of which was to appear in 1927.

A new addition to the collection of dictionaries of proverbs and quotations is *Más de 21,000 Refranes Castellanos no Contenidos en la Copiosa Colección del Maestro Gonzalo Correas*, by Francisco Rodriguez Marin, director of the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid. This contains material collected during a half century and supplements the collection of Spanish proverbs made by Gonzalo Correas in the 17th century and printed by the Spanish Academy in 1906 (reprinted 1924). A popular handbook for plots and characters in fiction is *Synopses of English Fiction* by N. I. Sholto-Douglas. This contains only seventy-five synopses, principally of books already covered by similar handbooks, but it has an index of characters, about 1,100 in all, which includes names not given in the older handbooks of Wheeler and Walsh.

Baker, Arthur Ernest. *A Shakespeare Dictionary. . . .* Part 6, King Lear. Taunton, Eng.: The Author, [1927?] p. 245-300. 4s.

Cambridge History of English Literature. v. 15. General index. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1927. 412 p. 25s.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. *Index to Plays, 1800-1926.* New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1927. 307 p.

Kennedy, Arthur Garfield. *A Bibliography of Writings on the English Language from the Beginning of Printing to the end of 1922 . . .* Cambridge and New Haven: Harvard University Press, Yale University Press, 1927. 517 p. $25.

Kosch, Wilhelm. *Deutsches Literatur-lexikon; Biographisches und Bibliographisches Handbuch . . .* Lfg. 1-5, A-Götter. Halle (Saale): Niemeyer, 1927. M. 2.40 per Lfg.

Marouzeau, Jules. *Dix Années de Bibliographie Classique:* bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité greco-latine pour la periode 1914-1924 . . . pt. 1, auteurs et textes. Paris: Société d'Edition Les Belles Lettres. 1927. 461 p.

Merker, Paul. *Reallexikon der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte*, unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrter. hrsg. von Paul Merker und Wolfgang Stammler . . . Berlin: De Gruyter, 1927 M. 3.50 per Lfg.

Noe, Julio. *Antología de la Poesía Argentina Moderna (1900-1925) con Notas Biográficas y Bibliográficas*, ordenda por Julio Noe. Buenos Aires: Edición de Nosotros. 1926. 603 p.

Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse, chosen by David Nichol Smith. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. 553 p. 8s. 6d.

Odell, George Clinton Densmore. *Annals of the New York Stage . . .* v. 1-2, To 1821. New York: Columbia University Press. 1927. $17.50.

Oxford Book of French Verse, XIIIth century-XXth century, chosen by St. John Lucas . . . Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. 553 p. 8s. 6d.

Papini, Giovanni, ed. *Poeti d'Oggi (1900-1925);* antologia compilata da G. Papini e P. Pancrazi, con notizie biografiche e bibliografiche. 2. ed. riv. e accrescinta. Firenze: Vallecchi [1925]. 729 p. L. 20.

Rodriguez Marin, Francisco. *Más de 21,000 Refranes Castellanos no Contenidos en la Copiosa Colección del Maestro Gonzalo Correas*, allególos de la tradición oral y de sus lecturas durante más de medio siglio (1871-1926) . . . Madrid: Tip. de la Revista de Archivos Bibliotecas y Museos, 1926. 519 p. 20 ptas.

Ross, John Dawson. *Who's Who in Burns . . .* Stirling, Scotland: Mackay, 1927. 335 p. 10s. 6d.

Sholto-Douglas, Nora I. *Synopses of English Fiction . . .* New York: Stokes; London: Harrap [1926]. 392 p. $4; 15s.

Steele, Mary Susan. *Plays and Masques at Court During the Reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles . . .* New Haven: Yale University Press; London: H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1926. 300 p. $4.

Tatlock, John Strong Perry. *A Concordance to the*

Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer and to the Romaunt of the Rose, by J. S. P. Tatlock . . . and Arthur G. Kennedy . . . Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1927. 1110 p. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Publication" no. 353). $20.

Wells, John Edwin. *Third Supplement to a Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*; additions and modifications to June, 1926 . . . New Haven: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1926. p. 1161-1247.

HISTORY

The use of illustrations to provide certain types of historical evidence which can only be given pictorially and to furnish material on various aspects of the life of a given age is generally recognized. With the publication of additional volumes of a work whose object it is to supply this type of material for United States history, *The Pageant of America*, which was mentioned in last year's survey, it is now possible to make a more definite estimate of its value. The outstanding merit of the set, as seen in the volumes issued to date is the bringing together in one place of a large number of pictures of many types, illustrations of historic events, of the life of the people, of industrial and agricultural processes, of works of art, portraits, cartoons, maps and of facsimile reproductions of documents of various kinds. Many of the illustrations could be found widely scattered in other places, but no other single set of books contains a collection of pictures in American history which approaches this in size. An especially valuable feature is the inclusion of a reference to the source from which each illustration has been taken. The printed word is used only to describe the pictures, not to give a connected written history. A collection of illustrative material in a special field is *A Book of Old Maps*, edited by E. D. Fite and Archibald Freeman, which delineates American history from the earliest days down to the close of the revolutionary war, giving fine reproductions of seventy-five maps with extensive descriptions and numerous bibliographical references on each. It is not in American history alone that the value of illustration has been recognized. In addition to two new volumes of text, Athens, 478-401 B. C. and Macedon, 401-301 B. C., there has been issued a volume of plates illustrating the first four volumes of the *Cambridge Ancient History*. A still earlier period is rapidly being covered by the *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* which has reached the heading Persien in its alphabetical arrangement, with an additional part, Q–Religion. While this work is not mainly pictorial, it does contain a number of illustrations.

In chronology, *Putnam's Handbook of Universal History* has been brought up to date by the inclusion of a new section covering from 1919 to the end of 1926. Material has also been added in the section covering the war years. A chronological list more limited in field is that on Mohammedan history and genealogy by Zambaur, which includes, besides chronological lists of the various dynasties of Islam, twenty genealogical tables and five maps of the countries dealt with.

In historical bibliography, the resumption of publication of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, which is discussed in the bibliography section, will be of greatest interest to American libraries. A much more specialized work in American history is the general index to thirty volumes of the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* issued by the U. S. Navy department. Outside the United States, two historical bibliographies which have been in process of publication for several years have been completed. With the issue of an author and title index to volumes 1 and 2, the Danish work by Erichsen is finished. Likewise the *Bibliotheca Histórica Cubana* of Trelles y Govin is complete with the publication of its third volume, which covers a rather miscellaneous list of subjects, including banking and finance, agriculture, the history of law, education, science, fine arts, literature, printing and geography as well as about 150 pages of biographical references. With the appearance of this volume the number of entries in the whole work reaches a total of some seventeen thousand. A second supplement to the catalog of the Koloniale Bibliotheek at The Hague should also be noted.

Local history is represented by *London* by George H. Cunningham which covers some of the same material as the earlier *Handbook of London* by Peter Cunningham. It is an alphabetical list of streets with information of interest concerning historical and literary events and famous people arranged by street number of places with which they were connected. The author has made no attempt at original research but merely tries to bring together in one volume widely scattered information on the history of London.

Cambridge Ancient History. Ed. by J. B Bury, S. Cook, and F. E. Adcock. v. 5, Athens, 478-401 B.C.; v. 6, Macedon, 401-301 B.C. v. 1 of plates, prepared by C. T. Seltman. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1927. v. 5, 21s.; v. 6, 30s.; v. 1 of plates, 25s.

Cunningham, George H. *London;* being a comprehensive survey of the history, traditions and historical associations of buildings and monuments arranged under streets in alphabetical order. London: Dent; New York: Dutton, 1927. 887 p. 21s.

Erichsen, Balder V. A. *Dansk Historisk Bibliografi*; systematisk fortegnelse over bidrag til Danmarks his-

torie til udgangen af 1912 (i tilslutning til Bibliotheca danica), ved B. Erichsen og A. Krarup. v. 2. Udgivet pas Carlsbergfondets Bekostning. København: I Kommission hos G. E. C. Gad, 1925-1927. 655 p.

Fite, Emerson David. *A Book of old Maps*, delineating American history from the earliest days down to the close of the revolutionary war, compiled and edited by Emerson D. Fite & Archibald Freeman . . . Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926. 299 p. $25.

Hague. Koloniale Bibliotheek. *Catalogus der Koloniale Bibliotheek van het Kon. Instituut voor de Taal–, Landen Volkenkunde van Ned. Indië en het Indisch Genootschap.* 2d. sup., door W. C. Muller . . . s'Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1927. 458 p. f. 2.50.

The Pageant of America, a pictorial history of the United States. Ralph Henry Gabriel, editor. v. 4, The march of commerce, by Malcolm Keir. v. 6, The winning of freedom, by William Wood and R. H. Gabriel. v. 8, Builders of the republic, by F. A. Ogg. v. 12, The American spirit in art, by F. J. Mather, Jr., C. R. Morcy, W. J. Henderson. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1927. $5 per vol.

Putnam, George Palmer, *comp. Putnam's Handbook of Universal History* . . . New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, [c1927]. 592 p. $3.

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte . . . hrsg. von Max Ebert. v. 7-9, complete, carry alphabet thru O. v. 10, Lfg. 1, Pacht-Persien. v. 11, Lfg. 1, Qadesch-Religion Berlin: De Gruyter, 1926-1927. v. 7, M. 60.50; v. 8 & 9. M. 54 each.

Trelles y Govin, Carlos Manuel. *Bibliotheca Histórica Cubana* . . . Habana: Dorrbecker, 1926. 632 p.

U. S. Navy Dept. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* . . . General index. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 457 p. 75 cts.

Zambour, E. de. *Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie pour l'Histoire de l'Islam* . . . Hanovre: Heinz Lafaire, 1927. 388 p. M. 35.

GEOGRAPHY

The seventh edition of Bartholomew's *Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles* has been revised and reset. It includes several thousand new names not given in the 1914 edition, incorporates in the text the 1921 census figures for places in Scotland, England and Wales, and adds in an appendix preliminary figures of the 1926 census of Ireland. A new work in British geography is *Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland* by Thomas Chubb. In its general plan this is similar to the Library of Congress's *Catalogue of Geographic Atlases*, that is, it consists of a catalog of atlases with full bibliographic descriptions and detailed contents for each, and a general alphabetic index to this catalog which, in addition to including titles of atlases and names of their makers, analyses to some extent the individual maps and plans mentioned in the contents notes. This is a useful feature, as it is, and it would have been still more useful if all such references had been included in the index. In general the atlases described are understood to be in the British Museum, but in several cases location of copies in other libraries is indicated. An appended list supplies a biographical dictionary of map makers, engravers and publishers which includes some 167 names.

The fourth volume issued by the English Place-name Society is the *Place-names of Worcestershire* by Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton in collaboration with F. T. S. Houghton. Other recent works on English place-names are *Place-names of the Isle of Man* by J. J. Kneen of which parts 1-4 have appeared, and *Place-names of Surrey, including London in Surrey*, compiled by David Hopwood and published at Capetown as a number of the *Annals* of the University of Stellenbosch. All of the above give forms of names in use at different dates, with references to sources, explain the derivation and origin in some cases, and to some extent indicate pronunciation. Lists issued by the Permanent Committee on Geographic names for British official use include *First Lists of Names* in the Anglo-Egyptian, Sudan, Trans-Jordan, Tonga, Syria, and a corrected list for the Gold Coast and British Togo. A new dictionary of one group of American names is *Place Names of the High Sierra* by Francis P. Farquhar which gives fairly full information about date and origin of the names listed and many references to sources of information. A new volume in the great *Dictionnaire Topographique de la France* which forms the twenty-ninth in the series is the *Dictionnaire Topographique du Departmẹnt du Cher* by Hippolyte Boyer and R. Latouche.

Bartholomew, John George. *Bartholomew's Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles.* 7th ed., comp. from the 1921 census, with latest statistical and topographical information. Edinburgh: Bartholomew, 1927. 768 p. 47 p. of maps. 35s.

Boyer, Hippolyte. *Dictionnaire Topographique du Département du Cher.* Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1926. 420 p.

Chubb, Thomas. *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland;* a bibliography, 1579-1860 . . . With an introduction by F. P. Sprent . . . and biographical notes on the map makers, engravers and publishers . . . London: Homeland Association [1927]. 479 p. 50s.

Farquhar, Francis P. *Place Names of the High Sierras* . . . San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1926. 128 p. $2 (Publications of the Sierra Club no. 62.)

Géographie Universelle, publiée sous la direction de P. Vidal de la Blache et L. Gallois. v. 1, Les Iles Britanniques, par Albert Demangeon. v. 2, Belgique–Pays-Bas–Luxembourg, par Albert Demangeon. Paris: Colin, 1927. 2 v.

Hopwood, David. *The Place Names of the County of Surrey, including London in Surrey.* Capetown: Nasionale Pers Beperk, 1926. 101 p. ("Annals" of the University of Stellenbosch.) 2s. 6d.

Kneen, John Joseph. *The Place-names of the Isle of Man with their Origin and History* . . . pt. 2-4. Douglas: Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh (The Manx Society), 1926-1927. p. 127-418.

Mawer, Allen. *Place-names of Worcestershire*, by A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, in collaboration with F. T. S. Houghton. Cambridge, England: Cambridge Uni-

versity Press, 1927. 420 p. (English Place-name Society. "Publications," v. 4.) 20s.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. *First List of Names in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. First List of Names in Trans-Jordan. First List of Names in Tonga. First List of Names in Syria. First List of Names in Gold Coast and British Togo*, corrected July 1927. London: Royal Geographical Society, 1927. 5 pamphlets, 6d. each.

BIOGRAPHY

In this field the record of new publications is unusually large. The new edition of the Biography section of the "Standard Catalog Series," edited by Minnie E. Sears, while primarily an aid for book selection rather than reference work, has a very useful reference feature in its index which analyses the biographies contained in the various volumes of collective biography listed in the section, thus supplying references to biographies of many people of whom no separate biographies are listed in the catalog. This number is so large that the value of the book as a reference tool for both small and large libraries is obvious. The new supplement to the British *Dictionary of National Biography* covers the years 1912-1921 and is the first to be compiled since the "D. N. B." passed into the hands of the Oxford Press. In several ways it differs from its predecessors, the first and second supplements. The number of names included is much smaller; while the second supplement, which included biographies of notable persons who died during the decade 1901-11, contained 1660 lives, this new supplement, in spite of the fact that it covers the decade which includes the World War, contains only 450 biographies. Moreover, the character of the articles is somewhat changed, especially in the appended bibliographies, some of which are distinctly not equal in reference value to those in earlier parts of the D. N. B. In not a few cases the only appended "bibliography"—if that term can be used here—consists of the statement "Private information—Personal knowledge." As authority for a given statement private information or personal knowledge may be the most authentic possible, but it does not take the place of reference to a printed source which the reader can consult for further information. As in the main work, colonial names are included to some extent. An interesting example of the way in which the national biographies of the English speaking peoples necessarily overlap is the inclusion of at least two Anglo-Americans, Andrew Carnegie and Henry James, and of one, who, since he was born in Canada, passed his main working years in the United States and the last 15 years of his life in England, might be looked for in three different national biographies—Sir William Osler. While some Australian biography is included in this new D. N. B. volume a larger amount, nearly 850 lives, is given in the *Australian Encyclopaedia* described in an earlier section of this article. Neither of these includes biographies of living Australians, but a new biographical handbook for contemporaries who are in political life is the fifth edition of the *Biographical Handbook and Record of Elections for the Parliament of the Commonwealth* of Australia. One section of Anglo-Indian military biography is covered by V. C. P. Hodson's *List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834*, the first volume of which covers the letters A-C and gives about fourteen hundred concise biographies with bibliographical references to sources of information. A new edition of the British *Medical Who's Who* adds about 3000 names to the last previous edition.

Of the several recent works of American biography the most important is the new fourth edition of Dr. Cattell's very useful *American Men of Science*. This is on the same general plan as the third edition, 1921, but is much enlarged, containing 13,500 biographies as against the 9,500 in the 1921 edition. An appended necrology gives names and dates of scientists who have died since the 1921 edition. Current volume B of the James T. White & Co.'s *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* contains eight hundred biographies of contemporaries and supplies a cumulative index to this volume and to the preceding current volume A. For American military biography a new handbook is *American Decorations 1862-1926*, issued by the Adjutant General's Office, which gives for each recipient of a medal brief biographic data and a record of the deed for which the medal was awarded.

As usual there are several Scandinavian titles to record. Another volume of the *Norsk Biografisk Leksikon* which carries the alphabet to *Eyvind* has been completed. The fourth volume of Ehrencron-Müller's *Forfatterlexikon Omfattende Danmark, Norge og Island* covers the section *Hem–Kra*. New parts of the *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon* complete the letter G, and for Swedish contemporaries the regular biennial edition of *Vem Är Det* provides some six thousand concise biographies, with a necrology list of nearly three hundred included in the 1925 volume who have since died. Other titles in European national biography include: a seventh volume of the *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek* which contains also the usual cumulative index to the whole set to date, a supplement to the *Schweizerisches Zeitgenossenlexikon* with about six hundred concise biographies, including a supplementary list of foreigners in Switzerland, and two addi-

tional volumes (v. 3-4) of the *Neue osterreichische Biographie, 1815-1918* which together contain thirty-four long articles, with bibliographies and portraits in many cases. Three works of German biography should be noted. Volume three of the *Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch* which continues the record of the earlier *Biographisches Jahrbuch und Deutsche Nekrolog* covers the year 1921 and forms the first volume in the new annual series; volume 1 published 1925 and volume 2, in active preparation, are intermediate volumes covering respectively 1914-16 and 1917-20, to bridge the gap between the last issue (1913) of the *Biographisches Jahrbuch* and this 1921 volume of the new work. Two additions to the large group of German regional biography are volume 2 of *Hessische Biographien* edited by Herman Haupt and a volume of *Badische Biographien* covering the period of 1901-1911.

There are various new biographical dictionaries of special subjects or groups to be noted. That useful group, the biographical registers of colleges and schools, is represented by several important examples. Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses* has been completed as far as the first period, to 1751, is concerned by the publication of volume 4, S-Z, which contains nearly 18,000 names and an appendix of additional information on names included in the preceding volumes. A new record for the early history of one of the Cambridge colleges is *A Biographical Register of Peterhouse Men and Some of Their Neighbors*, by Thomas Alfred Walker, which covers the period 1284-1616. The *Eton College Register 1698-1752* by R. A. Austen-Leigh adds the record of an earlier period to his similar register for 1753-90 which was published in 1921. An American example of this kind of work is the new centennial edition of the Amherst *Biographical Record of Graduates and Non-graduates, 1821-1921*, which contains a total of 9,110 names, of which 6,000 are graduates. The group of dictionaries of artists and musicians numbers several new titles. The many new biographical notices in *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* have already been mentioned; the *Biographical Dictionary of Old English Music* by Jeffrey Pulver covers a narrower field, including names from the early period to the time of Purcell. *A Dictionary of Painters of Miniatures, 1525-1850* by J. J. Foster gives brief biographies, with some record of auction sales and present ownership of examples of work. One more volume of the Thieme-Becker *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Kunst* has appeared, carrying the alphabet part way thru the letter K. A new dictionary of contemporary artists is *Who's Who in Art 1927*. For biographies of religious and racial groups there are several titles. The *Concordia Encyclopedia* mentioned in an earlier section contains many biographies of Lutherans; *Who's Who's in American Jewry* is an extensive list and *An American Jewish Bibliography* by A. S. W. Rosenbach tho not primarily biographical in purpose may be mentioned here.

Amherst College. *Biographical Record of the Graduates and Non-graduates.* Centennial ed. 1821-1921. Ed. by R. S. Fletcher . . . and M. O. Young . . . with a preface by J. M. Tyler . . . Amherst: The College, 1927. 1021 p.

Australia. Parliament. Joint Library Committee. *Biographical Handbook and Record of Elections for the Parliament of the Commonwealth* (fifth issue), comp. by Arthur Wadsworth, librarian. [Melbourne] 1926. 588 p.

Badische Biographien. Tl. 6, 1901-1911. Im Auftrage der Badischen Historischen Kommission, hrsg. von A. Krieger. heft 1-3. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1927. p. 1-240. M. 4.50 per Heft.

Cambridge. University. *Alumni Cantabrigienses;* a biographical list of all known students, graduates and holders of office at the University of Cambridge, from the earliest times to 1900, comp. by John Venn . . . and J. A. Venn . . . pt. 1, from the earliest times to 1751. v. 4, Saal-Zuinglius . . . Cambridge: University Press, 1927. 538 p. 130s.

Cambridge. University. Peterhouse. *A Biographical Register of Peterhouse Men and Some of their Neighbors, from the Earliest Days (1284) to the Commencement (1616) of the first admission Book of the College,* by Thomas Alfred Walker . . . pt. 1, 1284-1574. Cambridge: University Press, 1927. 324 p. 42s.

Cattell, James McKeen. *American Men of Science;* a biographical directory, ed. by J. McKeen Cattell and Jaques Cattell. 4th ed. New York: Science Press, 1927. 1132 p. $10.

Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch, hrsg. vom Verbande der Deutschen Akademien. v. 3, 1921. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlage-Anstalt, 1927. 323 p.

Dictionary of National Biography, founded in 1882 by George Smith. 1912-1921, ed. by H. W. C. Davis and J. R. H. Weaver, with an index covering the years 1901-1921 in one alphabetical series. London: Oxford University Press [1927]. 623 p. 21s.

Ehrencron-Müller, Holger. *Forfatterlexikon Omfattende Danmark, Norge og Island indtil 1814* . . . v. 4, Hem–Kra. København: Aschehoug, 1927. 495 p. 15 kr.

Eton College. *The Eton College Register, 1698-1752,* alphabetically arranged and edited with biographical notes by Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh. Eton: Spottiswoode, 1927. 412 p. 21s.

Foster, Joshua James. *A Dictionary of Painters of Miniatures (1525-1850);* with some account of exhibitions, collections, sales, etc., pertaining to them . . . London: Allan, 1926. 330 p. 21s.

Haupt, Herman. *Hessische Biographien,* in Verbindung mit Karl Esselborn und Georg Lehnert, hrsg. von Herman Haupt. v. 2. Darmstadt: Hessischer Staatsverlag, 1927. 502 p. M. 8.50.

Hodson, V. C. P. *List of the Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834;* alphabetically arranged and annotated with biographical and genealogical notices . . . v. 1, A-Cuthbert. London: Constable, 1927. 436 p. 21s.

Johns Hopkins University. *Johns Hopkins Half-century Directory;* a catalogue of the trustees, faculty,

holders of honorary degrees, and students, graduates and non-graduates, 1876-1926, comp. by W. Norman Brown. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1926. 542 p. $2.50.

Medical Who's Who. 8th ed. 1927 . . . London: Grafton [1927]. 992 p.

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, being the history of the United States . . . Current volume B. New York: James T. White and Co., 1927. 512 p. $15.

Neue Österreichische Biographie, 8115-1918; begründet von Anton. Bettelheim, August Fournier, Heinrich Friedjung . . . [und anderen] geleitet von Anton Bettelheim. 1 Abt., Biographien, v. 3-4 . . . Wien: Amalthea-Verlag, 1926-1927. M. 9 per vol.

Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek, onder redactie van P. C. Molhuysen . . . P. J. Blok . . . Fr. K. H. Kossmann . . . v. 7. Leiden; Sijthoff, 1927. 1502 col.

Norsk Biografisk Leksikon. Redaktion: Edv. Bull, Einar Jansen . . . v. 3, Christiansen-Eyvind Urahorn. Oslo: Aschehoug, 1926. 637 p. kr. 37.50.

Pulver, Jeffrey. *A Biographical Dictionary of Old English Music* . . . London: Paul, 1927. 537 p. 25s.

Rosenbach, Abraham S. Wolf. *An American Jewish Bibliography*, being a list of books and pamphlets by Jews or relating to them printed in the United States from the establishment of the press in the colonies until 1850 . . . [Baltimore: American Jewish Historical Society, 1926.] 500 p. $10. (American Jewish Historical Society. "Publications," no. 30).

Schweizerisches Zeitgenossen-lexikon. Dictionnaire suisse des contemporains . . . Hrsg. von Hermann Aellen. Ergänzungsband. Chur: Bergland-Verleg, 1926. 200 p. M. 3.

Sears, Minnie Earl. *Standard Catalog*; biography section; about 1150 titles of the most representative, interesting and useful biographies; based on the first ed. of one thousand titles, comp. by Corinne Bacon. 2d ed. rev. and enl. New York: Wilson, 1927. 129 p. $2. ("Standard Catalog" ser.)

Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon . . . Redaktör: Bertil Boëthius. Lfg. 31-33, Bülow-Carlheim-Gyllensköld. Stockholm: A. Bonnier, 1927. p. 1-480. kr. 6.50 per vol.

Thieme, Ulrich von. *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart.* Begr. von Ulrich Thieme u. Felix Becker. v. 20, Kaufmann–Knilling. Leipzig: E. A. Seemann, 1927. 600 p. M. 48.

U. S. Adjutant-general's Office. *American Decorations*, a list of awards of the Congressional medal of honor, the Distinguished service cross and the Distinguished service medal awarded under authority of the Congress of the United States, 1862-1926 . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 845 p. $1.35. (War Department document, no. 18a).

Vem Är Det? Svensk biografisk handbok. 1927, under redaktion av Görgan Lindblad . . . Stockholm: Norstedt [1926]. 918 p. 10 kr.

Who's Who in American Jewry. 1926. New York: Jewish Biographical Bureau [c1927]. 680 p. $10.

Who's Who in Art 1927, being a series of alphabetically arranged biographies of the leading men and women in the world of art to-day . . . London: Art Trade Press, Ltd. [1927] 286 p.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

American, British and European documents are all represented in recent publications in this field. For American there is the *Index of Congressional Committee Hearings* (not confidential in character) prior to March 4, 1927, in the Senate Library. A new decennial index to the Sessional papers of the House of Commons covers the period 1910-19 and is the first ten-year index issued in the octavo format. A useful survey of existing indexes to public documents and legislative proceedings is given by Mr. James B. Childs, chief of the Document Division of the Library of Congress in his *Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere.* This lists the principal indexes and catalogs of 48 foreign countries and provinces. Two useful price lists of Italian government publications are noted in the appended list. Both are alphabetical by subject, with some analysis of material in larger works and give the 1927 prices at which documents can be obtained.

Childs, James Bennett. *An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere* . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 39 p. 5 cts.

Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *General Alphabetical Index to the Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers*, printed by order of the House of Commons and to the papers presented by command, 1910-1919. London: H. M. Stationery Off., 1927. 508 p. 8s.

India. Central Publication Branch, Calcutta. *Catalogue of Publications* . . . Calcutta: Govt. of India. Central Publication Branch [1926]. 232 p.

Italy. Libreria dello Stato. *Catalogo* (Aggiornato 1 juglio 1927). Roma, 1927. 239 p.

Italy. Libreria dello Stato. *Catalogo delle pubblicazioni della Libreria dello Stato* (serie numerata). Roma: Provveditorato Generale dello Stato, 1927. 38 p.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Library. *Index of Congressional Committee Hearings* (not confidential in character) prior to March 4, 1927 in the United States Senate library . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 447 p.

LIBRARIES

Several library guides or directories call for comment. A new edition of the *American Library Directory* the first since 1923, compiled by Florence A. Huxley under the direction of R. R. Bowker supplies recent statistics of 11,000 libraries classified in groups, *e.g.* public, educational, high school, business, etc. Supplementary lists cover library organizations, local clubs and library schools. In many cases notes of special collections are included. For French libraries there is a new edition of the *Annuaire des Bibliothèques et des Archives* edited like the last edition of 1912 by A. Vidier, inspector general of libraries and archives in the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. This new edition brings to date the statistics of size and budget, the names of personnel and the appended bibliographic lists, this latter perhaps the most important feature for the American user of the book. An interesting preface re-

counts the changes in French libraries brought about by the war and later developments. For London libraries there is a new much enlarged edition of Mr. Rye's *Students' Guide to the Libraries of London* which includes much information about their special collections and use.

New library catalogs include another five-year volume of the very useful *Subject Index* of the British Museum, covering accessions of modern books during the period 1921-1925 and a new volume of the catalog of the fine Icelandic collection at Cornell University.

The new edition of the *Bibliography of Library Economy* by H. G. T. Cannons differs from the first edition, 1910, by the inclusion of ten more years of indexing and an entire reclassification of the material. Unfortunately the arrangement of entries and form of printing make it a difficult book to use either quickly or accurately and tho it does include much useful material the list of periodicals indexed might be criticized especially for important publications omitted.

American Library Directory, 1927; a classified list of 11,000 libraries with names of librarians. New York: Bowker, 1927. 512 p. $10.

Annuaire des Bibliothèques et des Archives pour 1927. Paris: Champion, 1927.

British Museum. Dept. of Printed Books. *Subject Index of the Modern Books Acquired by the British Museum in the Years 1921-1925.* London: Printed by order of the Trustees, 1927. 1569 p. £5 5s.

Cannons, Harry G. T. *Bibliography of Library Economy;* a classified index to the professional periodical literature in the English language relating to library economy, printing, methods of publishing, copyright, bibliography, etc., from 1876 to 1920 . . . Chicago: American Library Association, 1927. 680 p. $18.

Cornell University. Library. *Catalogue of the Icelandic Collection Bequeathed by Willard Fiske.* Additions, 1913-26, comp. by Halldór Hermannsson . . . Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University, 1927. 284 p.

Ireland. National Library, Dublin. *Subject Index of Books added 1904-1915, and of those in the Generol Collection prior to 1894.* Dublin: Printed for the Stationery Office by Browne and Nolan, 1926. 1140 p.

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. *Index Directory to Special Collections in North American Libraries.* Provisional edition, unedited. Yardley, Pa.: F. S. Cook & Son, 1927. 168 p. $2.

Rye, Reginald Arthur. *The Students' Guide to the Libraries of London,* with an account of the most important archives and other aids to study . . . 3d ed. rev. and enl. . . . London: Univ. of London Press, 1927. 580 p. 10s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In both American and English national bibliography the most important recent publications deal with the earlier literature. For English bibliography the outstanding publication is the very important *Short Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland and of English Books Printed Abroad 1475-1640,* compiled by A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave with the help of various other bibliographers and librarians. For lists of books of this period and especially for record of libraries in which copies are known to exist, this furnishes a reference tool of the first importance. A complete census of known copies has not been attempted, but the list does aim to record three copies in England and two in America, and, in the case of very rare items, to record all copies known to the compilers. Numbered entries run to 26,143, but the actual total is considerably more as there are various items entered with sub-numbers. The list of libraries and collections in which copies are located numbers 148, of which fifteen are American. In American bibliography the event of the year has been the publication of the first part of Mr. Wilberforce Eames's continuation of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America.* This is numbered as part 117 of the whole work and continues the dictionary from where it was broken off thirty-five years ago at p. 196 of volume 20, in the midst of the "Smiths". The importance of this continuation of a long interrupted set, under such great editorship, cannot be overestimated. The fullness of description of the works listed, the extent and quality of the fine bibliographic notes and the careful location of copies are cause for gratitude on the part of every reference worker and student of Americana. While the new part extends from Henry Smith to John Jay Smith the most important part is that for Captain John Smith which fills nearly half of the number, and is also available in reprint form.

In many of the standard sets of national bibliography there have been new parts or volumes during the year. In cases where these new parts do not complete whole volumes they are merely noted below in the appended list. Complete new volumes have appeared in the case of the *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis* where volumes 8-10 provide both the author list and half of the subject index for the period 1921-1925, and of *Brinkman's Catalogus van Boeken, Plaat-en-Kaartwerken* for which the years 1921-1925 are covered in the usual three parts, author catalog, subject index and title catalog. Spanish and Portuguese national bibliography is represented by several titles. The important *Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano* by Antonio Palau y Dulcet, in progress since 1923, has been completed by the issue of volumes 6-7, covering the letters P-Z. A new volume of Foulché-Delbosc's *Manuel de l'Hispanisant* lists collections of texts, series, etc., with indication

of their contents. As authors brought out in these contents notes are included in the alphabetic index the work has a distinct reference value for finding where a given author or text has been printed. An addition to the various short-title catalogs of older foreign books in the British Museum is the *Short-title Catalogues of Portuguese Books and of Spanish-American Books Printed before 1601 now in the British Museum*, compiled by H. Thomas and published by Quaritch.

English incunabula are of course included in Pollard's *Short Title Catalogue* mentioned above. For incunabula in general there is a new volume of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* which carries the alphabet to *Arz* and describes and locates 1482 items, more than two hundred more than the number listed in the first volumes. *Les Marques Typographiques Parisiennes* by Ph. Renouard, which is appearing as a supplement to the *Revue des Bibliothèques* lists, in the three parts so far issued (A-Mallard), 702 different marks of printers of the 15th and 16th centuries, with illustrations of each and bibliographical references. The eighth volume of Mr. Wise's Catalogue of the Ashley Library completes that fine work except for the index volume which is still to come. Other reference aids for book rarities are H. B. Copinger's *The Elzevier Press* which lists over 5,000 productions of the Elzevier presses with references to descriptions in Rahir, Willems, etc., and Lonchamp's *Manuel du Bibliophile Français* which contains a large amount of reference information needed by the collector.

Several works on anonymous and pseudonymous literature should be noted. Of these the most important is the new edition of Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous English Literature*, edited by Dr. James Kennedy, who worked on the revision from the time of the original edition (1888) until his death in 1925, and by A. W. Smith and A. F. Johnson of the British Museum, who took up the editing after Dr. Kennedy's death. The two volumes so far issued cover the letters A-G, with four more volumes and an index and a supplement still to come. It is not only revised, but also greatly enlarged to about twice the size of the original work of 1882-88. A new dictionary of anonyms in quite a different field is the *Diccionario de Anóniinas y Seudónimos Hispano-americano*, by José Toribio Medina.

Brinkman's Catalogus van Boeken, Plaat-en Kaartwerken. 1921-1925. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgevers-maatschappij [1926-1927]. 2 v. f. 62.65.

Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française . . . v. 29, 1919-1921 . . . fasc. 2-3. Eon–Zyromsko . . . Paris: Champion, 1927. p. 353-969. 300 fr. for v. 29 complete.

Copinger, Harold Bernard. *The Elzevier Press;* a handlist of the productions of the Elzevier presses at Leyden, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht, with references to Willems, Berghman, Rahir and other bibliographers . . . London: Grafton, 1927. 142 p. 21s.

Deutsches Bucherverzeichnis: eine Zusammenstellung der im Deutschen Buchhandel Erschienenen Buecher. Zeitschriften und Landkarten. Mit einem Stich-und Schlagwort-register. Bearb. von der Bibliographischen Abteilung des Boersenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig. v. 8-10, 1921-1925, H-Z, and Stich–und Schlagwortregister, 1921-1925, A–K. Leipzig: Boersenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler, 1927. 3 v. v. 8, M. 85; v. 9, M. 95; v. 10, M. 90.

Foulché-Delbosc, Raymond. *Manuel de l'Hispanisant.* New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1925. v. 2.

Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, hrsg. von der Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. v. 2, Alfarabuis-Arznei. Leipzig: K. W. Hiersemann, 1926. 786 col. M. 48.

Halkett, Samuel. *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous English Literature* (Samuel Halkett and John Laing). New and enl. ed. by Dr. James Kennedy . . . W. A. Smith and A. F. Johnson . . . v. 1-2, A–G. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1926. 36s. per vol.

Medina, José Toribio. *Diccionario de Anónimos y Seudónimos Hispanoamericanos*, apuntaciones reunidas por José Toribio Medina . . . Buenos Aires: Imprenta de la Universidad, 1925. 2 v. (Buenos Aires: Universidad Nacional. Instituto ed Investigaciones Historicas. "Publicaciones." número XXVI-XXVII).

Nijhoff, Wouter. Nederlandsche Bibliographie van 1500 tot 1540. Suppl. pt. 2, aanvulling, door M. E. Kronenberg. s'Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1927.

Pagliaini, Attilio. *Catalogo Generale della Libreria Italiana . . .* Secundo supplemento, dall'anno 1911 a tutto il 1920 . . . v. 2, fasc. 3-8. Massimi—Salvoni. Milano: Ulrich Hoepli [1926-1927]. p. 129-512. L. 25 per fasc.

Palau y Dulcet, Antonio. *Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano:* Inventario, bibliográfico de la producción científica y literaria de Espana y de la América latina desde la invención de la imprenta hasta nuestros dias . . . v. 6-7, P–Z. Barcelona: Libreria Anticuaria, 1927.

Pollard, Alfred Williaim. *A Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad, 1475-1640*, comp. by A. W. Pollard & G. R. Redgrave, with the help of G. F. Barwick, Geo. Watson Cole and others. London: The Bibliographical Society, 1926. 609 p. 3 guineas.

Renouard, Philippe. *Les Marques Typographiques Parisiennes des XVe et XVIe siècles.* fasc. 1-3, A–Marchant. Paris: Champion. 1926-1927. p. 1-224. 50 fr. per fasc. (*Revue des Bibliothèques*, supplément 14).

Sabin, Joseph. *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, from its discovery to the present time. Begun by Joseph Sabin. and continued by Wilberforce Eames for the Bibliographical Society of America. New York: Bibliographical Society of America, 476 Fifth Avenue, 1927. pts. 117-18, $4. each; Reprint of *Captain John Smith* section, $6.

Thomas, H. *Short-title Catalogues of Portuguese Books and of Spanish-American Books Printed Before 1601, Now in the British Museum.* London: Quaritch, 1926. 55 p. 5s.

U. S. Library of Congress. *The Library of Congress.* Some notable items that it has; some examples of many others that it needs. Washington [Govt. Print. Off.] 1926. 113 p.

Wise, Thomas James. *The Ashley Library,* a catalogue of printed books, manuscripts and autograph letters, collected by Thomas James Wise. v. 8. London: Printed for private circulation only, 1926. 208 p.

A VOTERS' SERVICE

A "VOTERS' SERVICE" to which the A. L. A. is to make a contribution is a series of talks, interviews, and discussions to be broadcast by the League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company, beginning this month and running until November, designed to give unpartisan information and historical background which will be helpful in forming intelligent judgments on the issues of the campaign.

These talks will probably come on Tuesday evenings at seven o'clock. In alternate weeks, while Congress is in session, they will be broadcast from WRC, Washington, and will deal with Congressional doings and with the issues as they unfold against the background of Washington. These programs will be in charge of Charles Ross, a journalist of long experience, who will be assisted by a small committee representing different political points of view, in order to ensure the entirely unpartisan policy of the voters' service. On alternate weeks, there will be talks and discussions illuminating current issues, done by experts and leaders of opinion and probably broadcast from WEAF, New York. Every effort will be made to get speakers representing all sections of the country as well as all points of view.

In connection with the talks from New York, the A. L. A. will make up lists of a few useful titles on the subjects to be broadcast. These lists will be announced over the radio, and listeners-in who wish to follow up the subject of the talk will be invited to go to their local public library for the books listed.

The following are the first two lists, and others will be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL promptly so as to enable librarians to have the titles listed available. The most important titles are listed first.

SOME HISTORIC CAMPAIGNS

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17.

Fite, Emerson D. *The Presidential Campaign of 1860.* Macmillan, 1911. $2.

Bowers, Claude G. *Jefferson and Hamilton, the Struggle for Democracy in America.* Houghton, 1925. $5.

Bowers, Claude G. *The Party Battles of the Jackson Period.* Houghton, 1922. $6.

Brooks, Robert Clarkson. *Political Parties and Electoral Problems.* Harper, 1923. $3.50.
Treats the development of parties in the United States with especial reference to the campaigns of 1916 and 1920, analyzes their present status and organization, describing the manner in which they function, and discusses the problems of party reform.

Porter, Kirk Harold, comp. *National Party Platforms.* Macmillan, 1924. $3.75.
Contains the texts of the platforms of the leading political parties from the campaign of 1840 thru the campaign of 1924. These are based on official party publications and in some cases on contemporary newspapers.

PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 24.

Inman, Samuel Guy. *Problems in Pan-Americanism.* Doran, 1921. $2.

James, H. G. and P. A. Martin. *Republics of Latin America.* Harper, 1923. $3.50.
A good textbook—readable and more political and economic than historical.

Stuart, Graham Henry. *Latin America and the United States.* Century, 1922. $3.75.
Also a text but of interest.

Lockey, Joseph Byrne. *Pan-Americanism.* Macmillan, 1920. $5.

Pinochet, Tancredo. *The Gulf of Misunderstanding;* or, North and South America as seen by each other. Boni & Liveright, 1920. $2.50.
In the guise of letters to his wife from a Chilean in *El Norte Americano* of which the author is a woman censor who reads them, Spanish America and the United States explain themselves to one another. Our speed mania, money madness, easy divorce and individualistic religion are all criticized and accounted for. Appeared seriallv in Spanish in *El Norte Americano* of which the author is editor.

Rippy, J. F. *The United States and Mexico.* Knopf, 1926. $5.
Just Mexico.

IN the November *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union, Charles E. Babcock, librarian of the Union, has an article on the National Library of Honduras, an article continuing a series projected some time ago on the national libraries of the Latin American countries, and now to be published as opportunity offers in the *Bulletin.* Mr. Babcock has compiled the article from official documents and from correspondence with the director.

SOME FUNDAMENTALS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS

BY FRANCES WARNER AND CHARLES H. BROWN

Iowa State College Library

It is safe to say that on the average there are no university buildings which show so large a percentage of failure in providing for the needs of the university as the libraries. In many cases the failure of architects and librarians has been pronounced and costly. Buildings have been erected that within fifteen years have proved unsuitable, and which could not be even adapted for satisfactory use. The building at the University of Chicago, erected in 1911, and the library at Ohio State University, erected in 1912 are notable examples. It remains to be seen whether architects and librarians have even yet solved the problem.

Furthermore, no comprehensive material on university and college library buildings is available. Possibly we university and college librarians have been at fault in our failure to present a manual of fundamentals in university library architecture and in our failure to insist that the library be erected with these fundamentals in mind. Mr. Soule and Mr. Hadley have presented very valuable monographs, but they deal mainly with public libraries. The problem of the university library is quite different. In the past the advice of librarians has been oftentimes ignored; possibly because no manual was available. Certainly any paper presented at a convention cannot more than superficially skim the surface. This paper attempts to mention only a few of the many fundamental factors which should be carefully considered before any plan is drawn.

An attempt to define the function of a college library seems necessary before we attempt to discuss the building. A library is primarily to serve as a means for the use of books by faculty and students connected with the institution. This objective includes use both within and without the building. Any use for other purposes which interferes with this function is a detriment. Too often the main function of a library building is overlooked. I know of one case where a proposed building was carefully divided up among the departments: English was to have the third floor; history and economics the second; architecture, art and design the first: and a printing plant was to use the basement. The question was pertinently asked "Was this appropriation for a library building?"

In the case of a new building the faculty undoubtedly would accept offices in the building. The students are always fond of social halls. There are demands for exhibit rooms, auditoriums, class rooms, club rooms, lunch rooms. How far will these alien uses, desirable in themselves, interfere with the main function of the library? How much will the students, passing back and forth to classes, interfere with the quiet that belongs to a place for reading and study? How far will such uses take space that is needed to enable a library to perform its function? A new building was erected within the last last few years, which, according to the librarian, has insufficient room for the book collections in the building. However, much of the building is given over to offices and other such purposes. It is possible to include temporarily auditoriums and class rooms if a separate entrance is provided and care is taken that the whole camel does not follow its nose into the library building. There is a decided danger, however, in the admission of the nose, and librarians have not been especially successful in preserving the needed space in the library for library purposes.

The first fundamental in the design of a library building is to understand clearly its function. The second is to provide for an arrangement which will enable the library to perform its function economically in regard to both finances and time of faculty and students. For this reason attention must be given to the location of rooms so that the card catalog will be accessible to the reference room, to the delivery room, and to the catalog department, otherwise a duplicate card catalog will be necessary at a cost variously estimated at from five to ten thousand dollars a year, or an amount equal to the investment of $200,000.

A building arranged for economical service should also have the delivery desk in close proximity to the stacks to save the time of faculty and students, preferably in the vertical center of the stacks. This means, usually, that the loan desk will not be on the first floor. The first floor space will be available for the most used rooms in a university library—the reserve department, which will be near the main entrance—a very desirable feature.

The third fundamental is an adequate con-

sideration of future enlargement of the building. The failure to study this fundamental causes heavy financial losses. Architects and university authorities have emphasized beauty, and, because it is difficult to erect a beautiful building which may easily be enlarged, structures have been erected as complete units with the thought that when other units are necessary the future would take care of them. Enlargement must be considered when the building is erected.

There is frequently failure to estimate correctly the space needed for the library collections. In one case a member of the Board of Education stated that it had taken the library thirty years to collect 100,000 volumes; therefore, with space provided for 200,000, the capacity would be good for thirty more years. An equally specious argument was presented on the other side; that in the last five years the library had added 50,000 volumes, therefore it had doubled in five years. Based on a doubling every five years, the library would need space for 200,000 volumes in another five years, 400,000 in ten years, and 1,600,000 in thirty years, instead of the 200,000 originally estimated. In a space of less than five years the second argument had proven more nearly correct than the first and the limit of 200,000 will be reached in eight years instead of the thirty estimated by the Board member.

In estimating stack capacity there has also been a considerable misunderstanding. We estimate eight books to a running foot for university libraries instead of ten to a running foot for the ordinary public library. We have 10,000 running feet; therefore we should have a capacity of 80,000 volumes. These figures are incorrect, altho they were given out at one time by no less an authority than Snead and Company. We all know we can never fill our shelves to the utmost capacity unless we arrange books according to accession numbers. A questionnaire was sent out a number of years ago to a number of university librarians. They all agreed that heavy shifting would be necessary when the collection of books equalled four-fifths of the capacity figured on eight books to the running foot. Therefore, if you figure your space on eight volumes to the running foot, subtract one-fifth. Instead of a capacity of 80,000 volumes for 10,000 running feet, figure on 64,000.

In regard to the use of the building by faculty and students there is a fourth fundamental, the seating capacity. We librarians do not seem to have the necessary faith in the increasing use of a library. We figured that a seating capacity equal to ten per cent of the students in the institution at one time would be sufficient. The proportion has now increased to fifteen or twenty per cent, and we would be inclined to estimate that it would be increased to twenty-five per cent in the near future. Indeed, one university has made preliminary plans on the basis of a seat for every student. In another case, a technical school where it is supposed that laboratories would require more time than a liberal arts school, a seating capacity equal to twenty per cent of the number of students has seen every seat occupied.

In figuring seating capacity a blunder has also often been made. We allow twenty square feet to every reader. For 200 readers we would need 4,000 square feet, or a room 40 x 100 feet. But if we place shelves all around the room we will require at least an additional three feet along all the walls. Therefore, instead of a room 40 x 100, we shall need a room 46 x 106, or a total of 4876 square feet for two hundred readers. With shelves along the wall enough space to use the shelves without bumping against tables and chairs must be provided.

In every university and college library suitable arrangements are absolutely necessary for the use of the stacks by at least faculty and graduate students. This provision cannot be left to be worked out later. It must be considered in the early stages of planning the building.

Reading and study require an atmosphere of quiet. At times there is need of a room where research workers can typewrite or dictate. Small rooms where debaters can work without disturbing others are also necessary. Larger rooms are needed for groups.

A fifth fundamental is the desirability of economical supervision. Many halls, many doors, many rooms cause heavy expense on account of attendants necessary. If a building has thirty rooms for the use of students, it is probable that sixty attendants will be required at a cost, say, of at least $70,000 a year. Will the college add this amount to the library budget?

The question of adequate lighting, of rest rooms, and ventilation has been carefully worked out in the case of department stores. In public buildings erected under state appropriation the provisions for lighting, ventilation, and rest rooms have lacked attention. It is difficult to persuade a governing board that you need an expert on these matters. Yet irritability and even disability caused by failure to provide adequate lighting and ventilation must be taken into consideration before the plans of the building take final shape. The question of windows in relation to bookshelves may prove troublesome. Have you ever tried to look over shelves of book titles while you were facing a window with bright sunlight outside?

This paper can of necessity give only a few of the fundamentals which should be considered. These include:

First. A study of the function of a library, which might be defined as the provision of adequate accommodations for the users of books.

Second. The arrangement of rooms and of stacks for economical use both as to time and finances.

Third. Adequate provision for enlargement of building without any unnecessary expense.

Fourth. Adequate seating capacity.

Fifth. Easy supervision over halls and rooms.

Sixth. Adequate lighting, ventilation, and rest rooms.

It is believed that there is a great need of a manual of university and college library buildings compiled by librarians and architects working together. It is hoped that at some time such a study can be made and funds be provided for the work and publication.

SERVICE STANDARDS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A LARGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BY HAROLD L. LEUPP

Librarian, University of California

THE topic assigned to me as it appears on the program requires a word of explanation. The term "Standards" here refers not to qualifications for appointment to the staff, and not specifically to ideals of service. It means rather some sort of measuring stick which may be applied to test the actual performance of a university library in the way of practical service to the community for the use of which it exists.

Existing practice in a large university library is often illogical, having evolved, like the British constitution, rather by accident than design, from an accumulation of solutions to problems raised by the changing conditions consequent upon rapid growth. The library itself is a very complicated organism, and the more complicated it becomes the more necessary is a trained and competent staff. In attempting to measure the work of a library it would be necessary to consider questions of organization and practice, since faulty organization or bad practice may well be the basic causes of ineffectiveness. But in determining whether ineffectiveness exists, the touchstones should be rather the attitude and ability of the staff, the equipment and use of bibliographical tools and records and other machinery of operation, and the adequacy of the collection.

As regards the staff, both personal and professional qualifications should be considered. Is the staff well educated and adequately trained? Is it well organized and properly supervised? Is it free of the superannuated, the stupid and the lazy? Are its members free from freakishness in appearance and manner? Do they make that readiness evident, and if so is their ability to assist equal to their willingness—in a word, do they know their business and are they adequate? Have they initiative? Are they well placed or are there square pegs in round holes? If they meet all these tests successfully one more question obtrudes itself: why, then, are they in library work? And Echo answers, "Why"?

Next, the tools. Is the catalog adequate? Is the library well supplied with periodical indices, general and special? Has it subscribed to the *Union List of Serials?* Has it the important subject and trade bibliographies, and the catalogs in book form of other important libraries? Is it a Library of Congress card depository, and does it secure cards from the other agencies which issue them? Are the card files well arranged and kept up to date? Does it receive the British Museum accessions lists and are they so arranged as to be usable? Is it receiving the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale? The bibliographical bulletins of such libraries as the New York Public? Has it ordered the rag paper edition of the *New York Times?* Has it the *New York Times Index?* Is it a government document depository and does it receive all useful series from the government? Is its record of outstanding orders kept up to date and easy of access? Is its record of current serials up to date and available for consultation? Does the staff understand the use of these tools and records and use them readily and intelligently? Does bindery work go promptly and return quickly? Do new books and current periodicals reach the shelves promptly? Is the faculty advised of the receipt of new books, or given an opportunity to inspect them before they go to the shelves? Are the records of books and periodi-

cals in process, including bindery items, so planned and arranged that such books may be located readily? Do the records of loan and deposit permit prompt location of books not on the shelves? Do book orders go out promptly, and is the initiator advised of receipt? Are book orders followed up and overdue periodicals claimed promptly? Are interlibrary loan requests handled quickly and intelligently? Are loan desk calls handled intelligently and within reasonable time limits? Is there a messenger service? Is full use made of the telephone in procuring the return of needed books, securing or giving information, and advising the faculty of matters of interest? Are records kept which will enable a member of the faculty to ascertain promptly the balance available on a book fund he may control? And what does all this cost ?

Tests of the adequacy of the collection are more difficult. Are there many calls for books and periodicals which should be in the library but are not? What steps are taken by the library to secure such books? Is the individual requesting them notified of the result? Is record kept of gaps in serial and document files, and are persistent efforts made to fill them? Are new encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases, handbooks and other reference materials secured promptly? The latest revisions of scientific and technical books? New books by authors of significance and the latest material on questions of the hour? Is the map collection adequate and up to date, or would the students of a new outbreak in the Balkans have to rely on maps published in 1914? Are the important national and municipal document series of foreign countries received? Domestic state and municipal document series? Are files of the more important foreign and domestic newspapers maintained? Are the publications of the League of Nations received? The various pamphlet series published in this country relating to international affairs? Are the publications of pacifist societies, socialist, communist-labor and birth-control organizations and those representing other more or less unpopular opinions, on the shelves? Are both sides of the prohibition controversy adequately represented? Is there a complete file of agricultural experiment station publications? Is a systematic attempt made to secure and maintain files of serials covered by the general periodical indices and those devoted to special subjects? Are current reviews checked for significant new publications in all fields? Are these brought to the attention of the departments concerned with a view to ordering? What measures are taken to find out about and to secure fugitive material not obtainable thru trade channels?

An article in *Science* for October 28, 1927, by two members of the Department of Chemistry of Pomona College, describes an interesting attempt to ascertain the serial sets most important to a good chemical library. The plan adopted was to check the references in a volume of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society listing those titles referred to most frequently. The idea is ingenious, practical, and might well be applied in other fields to test the adequacy of university library collections. It is advisable to check the record of serials borrowed from other libraries with a view to purchasing those shown to be frequently asked for. A piece of work carried thru last year in the University of California library may be suggestive, tho it was only a rule-of-thumb method of arriving at a result. We checked the provisional edition of the *Union List* thruout for serials neither in our own library nor in that of Stanford University, but found in six or more other important libraries. We then prepared mimeographed lists of the titles so obtained in groups of about one hundred items, and sent them to the departments with the request that titles considered important be checked. From the checked lists we compiled a list of *desiderata* for purchase, and already we have made substantial additions to our collection. We omitted titles in the Stanford library because, as they are near enough to use, we did not consider it advisable to purchase them to the exclusion of others less readily available. Probably in applying the content test to any university library, other collections in the vicinity should be taken into account.

Perhaps some of the tests suggested above may seem frivolous and unnecessary. In view of the importance of the end sought, I do not think they are. Probably no library can meet them all successfully. Probably many points that should have been included have been overlooked. But this* is only one man's attempt, on short notice, to formulate his ideas on a very difficult problem.

*Extract from an address delivered at a meeting of University Librarians of the Midwest, Chicago, December 31, 1927.

CALENDAR

March 9-10. At Atlantic City. Meeting of New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.
April 12-14. At Baton Rouge. Louisiana Library Association.
April 3-5. At Riverside. California Library Association.
May 21-23. In Washington, D. C. Annual conference of the Special Libraries Association.
May 28-June 2. At West Baden. Ind. Annual conference of the American Library Association.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY PROBLEMS

BY THEODORE W. KOCH

Librarian, Northwestern University

THE present generation is much given to introspection and self-analysis; to studies and re-valuations of things which a decade ago our predecessors thought settled at least for a time.

Surveys are the order of the day, altho many colleges and departments feel that there is an uncomfortable kinship between a survey and an investigation, with the implication that not all is as it should be. We have all known resentment to be felt in university faculties at the announcement that a survey was to be instituted. It has taken a long time to forget the impression left behind by that pioneer survey of the University of Wisconsin. But since then there have been surveys and surveys. The method of the surveyors has changed and with it the attitude toward both the process and the result.

Should a survey confine itself strictly to an objective fact, or should it include the results of personal judgment as well? The U. S. Bureau of Education surveys have in general adopted the policy of collecting and tabulating facts and of comparing these findings with the standards set in such matters by other organizations and institutions. The main excuse for a survey is the formulation of a program for action.

Several years ago the Director of the Dayton Research Association made this statement: "A general survey is a dramatic method of focusing public attention upon a given subject, particularly if conducted by experts from the outside, who will see all and tell all. But the attention is not focused for very long. If any results are to accrue, action must be taken immediately."

Altho library surveys were not specifically in the writer's mind when he penned this, we librarians can find good counsel therein.

The A.L.A. *Survey* was a survey of library facts—not opinions. It was not intended to prove anything, or to convince anyone of anything. Its reports contained no arguments, no propaganda, no *obiter dicta*, and only a minimum of statistics. But it did give the "concrete facts of concrete cases" and many of us have found the published results extremely useful, not only in finding a norm of practice, but also as a body of data to which we can refer our presidents, our boards, our deans, our library committees and our correspondents. By studying the A.L.A. *Survey* we have been able to reach conclusions with practical application to our own library problems. In some cases we have found justification for the faith that is in us; in others we have found support for our arguments contending for this or that line of action.

There has just been published the Survey of Rutgers University, made under the direction of Dr. Arthur Jay Klein, chief of the Division of Higher Education in the United States Bureau of Education. The chapter devoted to the library and library service opens with this general statement, equally applicable to any of our educational institutions:

"A fundamental principle now held with virtual unanimity is that an adequately developed and efficient library is essential for the proper functioning of a college or university. The library serves both the students and the faculty, and often also a large outside constituency. A university library must provide special facilities for study and research by individual students, and encourage the utmost freedom and fluidity in the use of books, not merely in the library building but also in other parts of the university wherever printed matter may be needed. A specialized, expert and highly trained personnel is required by a university library since it must provide materials for undergraduate and graduate study and aid for the research work of the faculty."

To most of us this is self-evident, but it is significant and gratifying to have these truths so clearly and prominently stated in a survey as important as that of Rutgers.

In the autumn of 1924 a group of representative librarians presented to the Committee on Administrative Units, a subdivision of the Educational Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund, a memorandum citing certain facts concerning the essential transformation of American colleges and universities since the beginning of the twentieth century, and the consequently altered position of the college or university library. It raised the question as to whether the library had been able to keep up with the demands made upon it. Had its support increased in proportion to its obligations? Had the problem of the library been adequately considered in the formulation of a satisfactory technique for the administration of the enlarged college or the greater university? Have the needs of the library, physical and other, been forecast, and has provision been made to meet them as they arise? The Committee was asked to recommend to the Common-

wealth Fund the desirability of financing a study of the administrative problems of the libraries of the larger institutions of higher learning. It was suggested that the study be made by some person or persons with experience in educational investigation and not actively connected with the conduct of a library. The Committee on Administrative Units recognized the importance of the project but was of the opinion that the proposed study was not in the scope of its own investigations. However, the chairman was authorized to bring the request to the attention of the Carnegie Corporation, which body eventually appropriated to the Association of American Universities a sum sufficient to enable the latter to sponsor the investigation and to publish the findings.[1]

The following group of institutions was selected for investigation: the Universities of California, Cincinnati, Columbia, Cornell, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Tulane, Yale, and Iowa State College, Oberlin, and Vassar. These institutions were selected as broadly representative of the main types of large colleges and universities and of the conditions prevailing in the various geographical areas of the country.

As a preliminary step in this study several annual reports of university librarians were examined for the purpose of determining the problems stressed by them; a general survey was made of the literature dealing with the administrative problems of college and university libraries and three weeks were spent in visiting five college and university libraries for the purpose of getting a general view of the library situation in them and of determining what data bearing on the problems were available.

Forms were prepared for reporting data on the growth of various types of library service and on the financial support of the library. Forms were also prepared for collecting information on other college and university expenditures, and for information regarding the organization and administrative problems of the library from the point of view of the staff.

Conferences were held not only with the librarian, and the associate or assistant librarian, but with members of the departments in the library, with persons in charge of the departmental or college libraries, and in many cases with members of the library staff, who were in subordinate positions. While time did not permit of individual conferences with all members of the professional library staff, discussion with members of the staff was made possible thru group conferences.

A form was prepared for the purpose of securing the views of faculty members on the library. The data were obtained thru individual conferences. Faculty members to be interviewed were chosen with the assistance of the librarians, administrative officers and other faculty members. An effort was made to secure the views of those both in major and minor teaching positions, but the majority of those whose opinions were secured were in major positions. In several institutions an effort was made to interview members of the faculty library committee, and a special effort was also made to locate some of the most outspoken faculty critics of the library,—not a difficult task. Originally it was planned to secure interviews with students, especially advanced students, but experience soon showed that this procedure could not be carried far enough in the time available to accomplish anything worth while. It was therefore abandoned and in its place conferences with groups of students were substituted, giving them an opportunity of making constructive proposals relating to the library. The results of these conferences are not given in this study, altho the results were of such a nature to make it evident that librarians can secure from this source some very helpful suggestions, especially with reference to changes either to be made or contemplated, or with reference to the library service as a whole.

Dean Works makes the interesting statement that the preliminary work done preparatory to the field work convinced him that on most points involved in the study there was little if anything to be gained by direct comparisons among the institutions. "The great differences in the conditions in the institutions are very likely to lead to erroneous conclusions," says he. "Furthermore, the definitions of terms vary greatly with institutions. An attempt was made to obviate this difficulty by formulating definitions that should be followed in collecting the data. This procedure proved impracticable as the records of the institutions were not organized so as to make it possible. It seemed better, therefore to accept terms and classifications as they were used and to determine the trends of each institution. The important consideration in many of the more significant problems seemed to be that of getting an estimate of what changes, if any, were taking place and the extent of these changes."

Dean Works was greatly impressed with the

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[1] *College and University Library Problems:* a study of a selected group of institutions prepared for the Association of American Universities by George Alan Works. Introduction by Samuel Paul Capen. Chicago: American Library Association, 1927, 11+142p. This article is the substance of a paper read at the meeting of the University Librarians, Chicago, December 31, 1927.

"marked differences that exist among the institutions with reference to the conception of the part that the library should play in the life of the university. This is not by any means entirely a matter of the ages of the institutions compared. In a few cases old institutions have only recently awakened to a realization of the importance of the library. In other cases, relatively recently founded institutions came early to a realization of the importance of the library and took steps to put their libraries in position to discharge their responsibilities. From the data collected and from any impressions that have been gained thru this study, the writer believes that the next twenty-five years will witness an even more impressive development of the responsibilities of the university library than has taken place during the last quarter of a century."

The topics considered by Dr. Works in his survey are growth and financial support, co-operation in the development of library resources for research [2], college, school and departmental libraries, [2] status of the professional staff, problems of minor importance, and some possible economies. The value of the survey is greatly increased by a large number of charts and tables.

As one reads Dr. Works' study he is impressed with the fact that the writer has gained a remarkably sympathetic, almost prophetic insight into the problems of the university librarian. He quotes the critics of one librarian as saying: "He has no adequate conception of the place of scholarship," and of another, "It takes vision and scholarship to be a librarian. His purchases in biology were rubbish." The librarian was sometimes accused of spending too large a proportion of the library funds on duplicates or of frittering them away on books that had little or no value in the college or university library. Dr. Works says that there can be little doubt but that a keen appreciation of the needs of research is an indispensable characteristic of the person who attempts to serve successfully as librarian in a modern university, and that while the fact that this quality is lacking in some instances cannot be gainsaid, he is of the opinion that to apply these criticisms to librarians generally would be unfair, —at least in the group of institutions included in this study. A considerable proportion of the criticism is due to conditions that are beyond the control of librarians. Professors hand in orders for titles that are unprocurable, request long sets of periodicals that are out of print, while the requisitions for current books are filled from week to week. The professor who has asked for the unfindable items sees the new material come in and finds it "popular" and "ephemeral," and blames the librarian, when the real difficulty lies in the fact "that the demand for certain material has become so great that it is only with very great difficulty that additions in certain fields can be made to the resources of the library. . . In view of the limited supply of printed materials available, it becomes evident that it is no longer possible for each library to be strong in all departments of knowledge. The solution of this problem lies beyond the power of the librarian. It calls for coordination of effort on the part of higher institutions of learning." Dr. Works lays considerable stress on the necessity of co-operation beyond what is to be found at present among graduate schools, for it is with materials for research that the greatest difficulty lies.

Some college and reference librarians and most members of the Special Libraries Association have felt that the A. L. A. was primarily interested in the work and in the problems of the public library. Here is a book to prove that the A. L. A. is willing to publish if not ready to initiate a study of some of the problems of the college and university libraries. I sincerely trust that it will be followed by one which I know is urgently needed by the librarians, presidents, and trustees of our colleges and universities, to wit: a richly illustrated monograph on college and library buildings.

I heartily advise librarians to secure as many copies as possible for marking and sending with a covering letter to their deans, their presidents and even such of their trustees as they feel will read and take to heart the precepts it contains.

I do not mean to imply that any startling discoveries have been made, or any new truths formulated. Most university librarians have known these facts in a general way for years, but perhaps we have not formulated them as forcibly, nor arranged them as scientifically as they are in the pages of this report. While we may have known these things about service, about the importance of emphasizing this or that feature of the library régime, our superior officers do not know of the very existence of some of these questions. We can perhaps educate them a little along library lines by persuading them to read this study, and thus help to solve the most important problem for college and university librarians, which, says Dr. Works in conclusion, "is to secure the funds necessary for discharging properly their constantly increasing responsibilities."

[2] These chapters will be summarized in a later number, as will be also the part of the survey dealing with staff changes. Some of the findings on the status of the professional staff were summarized last year in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (51:577-578).

FOURTEEN POINTS ON VENTILATION AND LIGHTING

CONSIDERATIONS of lighting and ventilating library buildings covered in the following "fourteen points" are submitted more from the point of view of the readers and staff than from that of the technician, as their originator, Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library states in his article, "Ventilating and Lighting Library Buildings," in the Library and Museum Reference Number of the *Architectural Forum* (December 1927), and presented to the A. L. A. Council last month. The human side is stressed in the hope that it may lead architects to bring this aspect of the problem to the attention of their consultant experts in either field so that each room will be considered as a special case, the comfort of the readers being the paramount objective, says Mr. Ranck.

1. Supply the fresh, invigorating air that most normal human beings crave, without "cooking" the life out of it by heating it to a very high temperature, thus destroying its invigorating feeling of freshness.

2. Deliver air in the proper quantities, without waste thru supplying much more than is needed in some rooms and not enough in other rooms, because of the variation in loads in the different rooms. This is a highly important detail.

3. Humidify the air for the sake of the people in the building and for the sake of the books, the humidity in the winter months to be about 50 per cent of saturation. An open steam jet in the fan room will produce fairly satisfactory results. Air washers not only humidify the air but they also free it from dirt. They are, however, expensive to operate and sometimes are troublesome in other respects.

4. Separate the heating system from the ventilation system,—use the "split" system. This makes possible the supplying of air in the quantity needed, and without heating it so as to destroy its freshness, but simply tempering it during cold weather.

5. Provide for easy, independent control from the room itself of the amount of air to be delivered into that particular room from the ventilating fan system.

6. In crowded rooms, especially rooms frequented by odoriferous persons, move the air in vertical rather than in horizontal or semi-horizontal lines. This will not cause the spread of odors across the room to the annoyance of persons along the way.

7. Provide for natural ventilation—windows —as much as possible when there are only a few people in the room, reducing the cost of operation of the ventilation system. Use of windows is often sufficient.

8. Provide, especially in a crowded room such as a filled lecture hall, for sufficient motion in the air (without at the same time causing drafts) so that people have the sense of freshness in the air they breathe. This will keep them more alert and awake so that they will be able to get more or do more from their presence in such air. Such air ventilates the body and gives a sense of satisfaction akin to that which we feel when outdoors in a refreshing breeze.

9. In cities take the air for the fans from the roof of the building rather than from the street level, thus avoiding pumping into the building much dirt and dust. Air filters may be used to keep out much dirt, but their burden ordinarily will be less when the air is taken from the roof. Many library buildings are settling basins for the dirt in the air that is pumped into them. Air from a roof level is much cleaner.

10. Plan the lighting system to deliver without glare ten-foot candles to the reading plane, with provisions for more light for persons whose eyes require it. Use stronger lighting in one part of a room.

11. Plan a color scheme for the walls, windows, and draperies to give an artistic effect. It will attract readers and be more restful to all who use the room. Red, for example, is not a restful color to have in such a room, but there are other colors which possess just that quality.

12. Give special attention to the lighting of the book stacks. Here utility should be the first and last consideration. It is of the highest importance.

13. Have all lighting fixtures, switches, apparatus, etc., easy of access to both janitors and workmen. Electric fixtures that can be cleaned or adjusted only from the top of a twenty-foot ladder which does not reach the ceiling will not get the attention they need.

1. Architects, librarians, and library boards should always keep uppermost in mind that the function of a library building is to serve human needs, and that it must be operated by average human beings. We must, therefore, adapt to the fullest extent possible, ventilation, lighting and everything else about a library building to human beings rather than expect human beings always to adjust themselves to the building. When all this has been accomplished, we shall have "humanized" our libraries.

LETTER FROM MR. DANA TO THE A. L. A.

Read at the Meeting of the Council held at Chicago, December 30, 1927

To the Members of the Executive Board of the A. L. A.

I suggest that you cause this letter to be read at a meeting of the Council. If you object to passing on some of my comments, you can omit them. The figures and essential explanatory notes should in some way be made public. If none of my notes are acceptable, use your own.

The A. L. A. headquarters was formerly only a general promotion and information center for the Association, with very limited funds. Recently it has become a large business office, spending at times more than $100,000 per year. This changes the whole situation. A public institution like the A. L. A. should, if it spends large sums, insist that its members be kept fully informed of all its activities; that is, it should tell fully and clearly how and why it spends money, and to what persons it is paid; its financial reports should be not merely accurate, as ours are, but in full detail. We have launched out into several expensive enterprises; our reports should tell of them elaborately. To note only one instance of the A. L. A.'s failure to give full reports of its work, I cite the fact that it publishes freely the salaries of many hundred librarians; and yet, at the same time, does not publish the salaries of its own staff. Again; we have spent quite freely on curriculum study and on text books. We should say who has done work for us and at what cost, and not give simply lump totals.

* * *

I make the criticisms which follow of our recent activities because I think that most of them were born of thoughtlessness and failure to see things in their true value; and I praise frankly and heartily the honesty, energy, time and good will that committees have given to them. And I do not forget that every member of the A. L. A. is in part responsible, if we are, and have been, spending money unwisely.

* * *

In the last forty years librarians, aided and abetted by popular approval, have caused library schools to grow in number, in quality of instruction, in quality of output and in general repute. A few years ago they were doing so well that we of the laity thought they should be looked into. We began quite gently. The schools themselves, with no suggestion from the Association at large, were long their own most severe critics,—and ablest promoters. Suddenly we had money. We appointed a board of examiners and gave them money to spend. Its members were not experts in education, or in school management; in fact, they had not the qualifications for criticism of library schools that was possessed by those whose management of library schools was to be criticised. The Board solemnly visited our schools and found them flourishing; but not, thank God, all alike! The Board, being well infected with the current superstition of the benefits of one hundred per cent uniformity, said they must be made as alike as possible;—fearing, we can assume, that a new idea on preparation for librarianship might creep in here or there. The Board spent much time and labor visiting the schools and on drawing up courses of study, staff requirements, etc., and printed and published the results. The Board herein was perfectly honest, well-intentioned and generously laborious. My charge is that they did not use their brains; but dumbly submitted to the dictates of current fashion in attempting to introduce the goose-step into a flourishing private enterprise.

Having much money and being, apparently, backed in the advice they give by ten thousand organized library workers, the library schools naturally met them with smiles and pronounced nearly all their work good. If any were to rebel publicly against the Board's decisions and advice—what then?

The Board began its work by saying that the quality and equipment of librarians could not be much improved until salaries were improved. They were right; and the fact thus admitted was, in effect, also an admission that their efforts would be almost futile unless those efforts raised salaries! So far, their own work seems not to have influenced salaries in general.

It has published many minimum requirements for library schools of all kinds, in which I have not noted a single spark of originality. The schools had in hand all needed stimuli to improvement and were improving, as they had been doing for forty years. They are today the same products of the aspirations of librarians that they were before the Board began its work,—save that they are now probably a little more timid toward ideas and a little more keen to stick fast to a routine. Also, the Board made solemn visitations to all larger library schools and has spent in so doing a good part of their total expenditure of $92,000. On publications, chiefly rules for making all library schools alike, it has spent a few thousands.

Nearly a hundred colleges and universities and over fifty normal schools and teachers' colleges now include library science courses in their curricula. Will our Board of Education secure another $92,000 to visit and regulate and standardize all these?

High school libraries, school libraries, special libraries of a hundred kinds, increase in number and ask for more librarians. The fundamental facts of supply demand and qualifications of library workers have radically changed in the very years of the expensive activities of our Education Board—and yet the Board has continued as if with an authority born of full knowledge, and not as learners, to talk of standards and minimum qualifications of a few schools of the old type.

Had we placed the $92,000 in the hands of experts on promotion, the general public would today be giving to librarians and library salaries, vastly more attention, sympathy, and support than it now does. Until librarianship gets more general esteem it will not be better paid. Library schools have always done their best, and will continue to do so, in spite of education boards, not because of them. What our work needs is better pay to call out better talent and more of it,—this better pay it will not get until what it does is better esteemed.

* * *

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, executive director, American Association for Adult Education, said at Toronto "the librarian has, in these three short years, recognized his rôle as that of teacher extra-ordinary to the community which he serves!" By "teacher extra-ordinary" he perhaps means some mystical activity into which the exercitations of our Adult Education Committee may in time impel us all. But he seems flatly to assert that, until this phrase "adult education" possessed the world, we librarians had never for a moment tried to help our grown-up clientèle to read much, to read profitably, and to add thereby to their general education. I'm sure I have not been unique in my attitude toward library patrons, and I seem to have persistently done all in my power to induce those patrons to read for profit as well as for pleasure. What librarian has not done the same?

You don't improve, enlarge, strengthen or intensify any part of your library work by giving that part a new name. The attempt so to do, and the stupid acceptance of a mere new name as the equivalent of new work, is what has made the words "adult education" stand for a new form of activity and a new gospel in the eyes of too many, and made too many believe that librarianship is for the first time in history using common sense, and plain, ordinary helpfulness.

Our Adult Education committee has inflated this new name for an activity half a century old, at a cost of $50,000; and has so pleased us with the notion that we are doing something new and grand as to make us forget that we have always been busy at that same thing. Personally I resent this manner of self-depreciation. I have always worked for adult education, especially of myself! And so has well-nigh every librarian of parts who has come within my acquaintance in the past four decades.

I find few indications that the expenditure of all money spent by the Adult Education Committee—I suppose chiefly for printing—has much increased or intensified the work that librarians have been earnestly engaged in for now half a century;—that of making easily accessible to all would-be readers and students the print in their libraries, and that of making endless effort to persuade old and young to read and to read wisely and, so doing, to educate themselves.

* * *

If intelligent and alert adults in large numbers could be persuaded to read the publications on which the Library Extension Committee has spent about $16,000, the steady growth of libraries would perhaps have been quite notably increased. That growth has increased in the last four years, of course. It has been a growth of increasing rapidity for fifty years, and especially for the last thirty. That this growth has been in these later years more rapid than has the country's growth in the production of print, in popular esteem of education, and in wealth, is something that waits to be proven. We also await proof that any access of growth has been due to the expenditure by the A. L. A. in the last four years of a quarter of a million dollars. We accepted and spent that sum at just precisely that point in our intellectual and economic development when the country at large quite inevitably approved of libraries as aids to popular education. Had we, with that money, engaged the best experts obtainable to open the eyes of the public to the better work that libraries could do were they administered by a larger number of and by more highly skilled librarians, we surely would have secured obvious and gratifying results. We chose to esteem ourselves as perfectly competent to spend wisely a large sum of money chiefly in raking over our past and in baking hard the cake of custom of the institution—American public libraries—which we had helped by spontaneous, and freely voiced effort to bring to its present high position.

When the plans for the Survey were first presented I protested against carrying them out. I made myself a burden like the Biblical grasshopper; yet, since I have been looking further into our recent activities, I blame myself for not having been even more burdensome than I was. I insisted that its thousands of questions on thousands of questionnaires would bring no results of value; that we already had ample information on our administrative methods; and that, if we had money for a survey, we should spend it not on a survey of a dead past, but on an inquiry into the relation of recent vast economic and educational changes to library methods, and into the amount and character of adjustment of library methods which are needed to meet wisely those changes. My protest and advice were not taken seriously.

The outcome of the survey was even less helpful than I had dared to suggest it would be. On it the committee spent over $50,000. The results, which we were promised would be of great value to all library workers, have appeared in four volumes sold at $2 each. Our Association has 10,000 members, every one of whom, so it was promised, could surely gain great profit from the results of the survey—especially in that the survey would tell them just where they are and so would put them in an admirable attitude for going somewhere else. Now, either our 10,000 members and the country's 11,000 libraries are all blind to opportunity, or already had ample information on where they are and did not care to pay for more, or, the opportunity of learning that they could now go somewhere else did not appeal to them. The Survey's golden harvest left them cold. They have purchased thus far about eight hundred sets of the four books, bringing in, as return on the fifty odd thousand dollars of cost, about $6,000. Eight hundred buyers out of ten thousand good prospects.

* * *

I have read the latest book on Curriculum Study, and I can not yet understand how we were led to believe that an elaborate questionnaire, tabulation and analysis could furnish material for treatises of the first quality on "Lending books from a library" or on "Answering questions in a library." But I do understand how an expert in the curriculum study of hand-work in factories and of certain trades, could be self-deceived into thinking that this same curriculum study formula would produce valuable results when applied to such processes as that of "Lending books to", and "Finding answers to questions from", the owners of a public institution like a public library. I know only by name the masters of the curriculum study art; but the results of their work for us seem meagre. Out of the curriculum studies, on which, and on the textbooks which were to be based on the studies, we have already spent about $50,000—with some $20,000 more to follow—have come two text-books, one by Mr. Wyer and one by Miss Flexner. I'm sure you will agree with me in saying, when you have read them, that the two authors have produced almost precisely the books that their several native talents and forms of experience and education would have impelled and permitted them to write had they never heard of $30,000 worth of questions and answers acquired via a curriculum study. For forty years, and notably for the past twenty-five, we of the A. L. A. have been producing good books on library affairs; very good books, increasingly good and increasingly numerous each year. They came as the spirit moved and as ability permitted. They will continue to come into being, and among them all, those that are nursed on bottles filled with free milk from a curriculum cow do not promise to rise to notable pre-eminence.

* * *

It is possible that I have not properly interpreted the figures found in A. L. A. finance reports from 1924 onwards: I have, however, the approval of Headquarters for these totals of outgo for the items named up to July 1, 1927:

Adult Education Com.	$50,000
Board of Education	92,000
Curriculum Study	28,000
Library Extension	16,000
Text books	17,000
Survey	52,000
Total	$255,000

Again I wish to say that for A. L. A. activities each and every member of the A. L. A. is responsible. Our complex and obfuscating constitution scatters responsibility, being seemingly generous therewith toward our Council, and perhaps even more so toward our Executive Committee. But the responsibility of making a Constitution which calls for Solomonic wisdom to its interpretation is ours, and if under it we have spent much money not with due forethought we of the A. L. A. rank and file are to blame.

As to this letter; if you find it not substantially true, pray suppress it. That I should be so bold as to write it will no doubt be imputed to me as a crime, in that it says plainly that the A. L. A. has not been wise in its well-meaning. Fortunately I can stand the being blamed.

(Signed) J. C. DANA.

20 December, 1927

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 15, 1928

THE A. L. A. mid-winter meetings at Chicago enjoyed a good attendance, tho the participants did not enjoy the three days' varied weather. The decision to hold the 1928 conference at the great hotel at West Baden, Indiana, not far from French Lick, recognizes the claims of the mid-west states for the place of the meeting, and should bring together, because of its central location, an unusual attendance from those library states and make possible a banner record in numbers at a conference which will doubtless be of unusual interest. As in recent years the meeting was the occasion of discussions of their peculiar problems by various groups, local and national, and the session of the A. L. A. Executive Board of December 28 is perhaps the world's record, with fourteen consecutive hours of deliberation and discussion. The Council took cognizance of many committee reports, but passed upon relatively few questions of importance, as will be noted from the record elsewhere.

IT is a happy line of contact that has been worked out between libraries and the people thru co-operation between the League of Women Voters and the American Library Association Headquarters. The League has arranged for discussions on Tuesday evening of each week from January thru October of political questions involved in the presidential and congressional elections of November, always on a non-partisan or bi-partisan basis, and the A. L. A. is to supply, in connection with each subject, a brief bibliography for home reading. In the opening announcement on Tuesday evening January 4th, it was stated that this list could be obtained thru your home library, and the value of the libraries to the people was thus happily emphasized. It is now for local libraries to do their part and make sure, first, that they are on the alert as to the list, secondly, that they have on hand copies of the list for those who wish them, and, thirdly, that the books are on the shelves, both those listed and others cognate to the subject. Librarians thruout the country should keep a keen eye open for this work and make the most of it. The first two lists appear in this number and other lists will be published in due course.

THE most interesting discussion in the Council was the consideration of the proposal that the round table hitherto held by business librarians at A. L. A. conferences should be made a full-fledged section. This was opposed in written argument by the Special Libraries Association, with the result that the proposal was tabled and the matter left *in statu quo*. The conclusion was doubtless a wise one, especially as it will not interfere with round table discussions in which business librarians who come to the A. L. A. conferences may participate, whether or not they are members of the S. L. A. The Special Libraries Association has naturally become more and more an organization of business librarians and there should be no rivalry, but the most fraternal relations between the larger and older organization and this important body. Special fields such as the problems of religious libraries are covered by round table meetings in connection with the A. L. A. conference, and ultimately a natural differentiation will automatically work out which will give satisfaction on all sides. The special libraries associations have witnessed a phenomenal growth, in England as well as here, with the increasing recognition by "big business" of the importance of library features, and this cannot but be a matter of gratification to libraries in all fields.

PUBLICATIONS of 1927 in bibliography and library economy in both this country and England were of unusual importance, including several enterprises carried over from our own semi-centenary year for which they were originally planned. Two outstanding union lists general in scope are Pollard's *Short Title Catalog of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland and All English Books Printed Abroad, 1475-1640*, published by the British Bibliographical Society, and the co-operative *Union List of Periodicals* made possible by the joint subscription of over $60,000 by some fifty libraries and co-operation in checking of holdings by two hundred and twenty-five, resulting under the able editorship of Winifred Gregory in a work of well nigh incalculable usefulness, issued from the press of the H. W. Wilson Co. Complementing this are Crane and Kaye's *Census of British Newspapers and Periodicals 1620-1800* and the *Union List of Periodicals in Pittsburgh Special Libraries.*

Location of special collections in American libraries has made progress by the publication of Professor Richardson's *Index Directory to Special Collections in North American Libraries* and by the inclusion of a similar feature in the *American Library Directory* published in an enlarged edition. Cannons' comprehensive *Bibliography of Library Economy 1876-1920* forms an index to material in over three score library periodicals.

THE publication of the long awaited twelfth edition of the Dewey *Decimal Classification* was an event in itself, and following close upon it comes the publication of the Brussels Institute's Expansion, *La Classification Décimale*, now in press, while the philosophy and application of classification systems is covered by W. C. Berwick Sayers' *Manual of Classification*. The two concluding volumes of the A. L. A. *Survey* appeared about the same time as the detailed *Departmental Report on Public Libraries in England and Wales*, and soon thereafter *Some Impressions of the Public Library System of the United States of America* by six of the British delegates to the Atlantic City conference. College and university libraries were also surveyed, the federal Bureau of Education reporting on Rutgers University Library and Dean Works, on behalf of the Association of American Universities, studying almost a score of institutions in preparation of his *College and University Library Problems* which appeared at the close of the year. In almost all special fields there are new works or new editions—for the research worker Dr. Baker's *The Uses of Libraries* and Mr. Rye's *Students' Guide;* for the administrator the *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions* by the Bureau of Personnel Administration and the A. L. A., Lionel R. McColvin's *Library Extension Work and Publicity*, Walter A. Briscoe's *Library Planning*, and Ruth Wallace's *Care and Treatment of Music in a Library;* particularly for the circulation department the definitive edition of Jennie M. Flexner's *Circulation Work in Public Libraries;* for the cataloger, the Cambridge *Rules for the Catalogues of Printed Books, Maps and Music* and Susan G. Akers' *Simple Library Cataloging;* for the high school librarian Henry O. Severance's *Library Primer* and the first A. L. A. *School Library Year Book*.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

A. L. A. COUNCIL

THE A. L. A. Council met on December 29 and 30 in Chicago, President Roden presiding.

PROPOSAL FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIES SECTION

A petition from twenty-five members of the A. L. A. asking for the privilege of organizing a Business Library Section was presented to the Council on July 7, 1925, and was referred to a Special Committee. The chairman, George B. Utley presented a report on behalf of the Committee which included also: Louise B. Krause, L. Elsa Loeber, Mr. D. N. Handy, and William F. Jacob.

Two members of the committee approved the granting of the petition and two opposed it. The arguments for granting the petition may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The A. L. A. is functioning as a national association in the interests of all types of libraries, not merely for public libraries, and cannot logically refuse business librarians a section without disbanding agricultural, college and reference, or the school libraries sections.

2. A relationship between A. L. A. and businness librarians would be of profit to the Association, for a business library section composed of a group of businessness librarians within the organization would offer close co-operation with technical business and scientific departments of public librarians.

3. A business librarians' section would serve the threefold relation of helpfulness to its members, to the A. L. A. as a whole, and to other organized groups in the A. L. A., in harmony with the established policies and ideals of the A. L. A. The Business Libraries Round Table, which has been meeting since 1925, has had a large attendance. Round tables are ephemeral, while section organiation means definite continuity in organized work.

The reasons given for not granting the petition are briefly summarized as follows: 1. The proposed Section could not expect to be numerically representative of business libraries. 2. If the section is formed there will be two rival national bodies, to the injury of library work as a whole. 3. To establish such a section of the A. L. A. will be to nullify the affiliation of the S. L. A. with the national body. 4. All that the petitioners profess to hope to attain can be achieved by a better understanding between A. L. A. and S. L. A. 5. Those who dislike to ally themselves with S. L. A. can have an informal round table of business librarians at A. L. A.

Mr. Utley made the following statements in favor of granting the petition.

1. It has been the unbroken custom of A. L. A. to permit its members to form sections when they asked the privilege and complied with the regulations. 2. Formation of such a section would not be unfriendly to S. L. A. It is not a question of certain members seceding from S. L. A. It is a group of A. L. A. members who insist on conducting their activities under A. L. A. (if they conduct them at all), who present this petition. 3. Some duplication of effort may result but it is not serious—one group's activities will spur both groups on. 4. The Council in granting the petition would be taking a constructive step in permitting certain A. L. A. members to make a contribution to A. L. A.

Mr. Utley moved that the Council grant the petition and permit certain members of the A. L. A. to organize a Section of the Association to be known as "The Business Libraries Section." The motion was seconded.

The question was discussed by Francis E. Cady, president of the S. L. A., who opposed the motion, and by Miss Loeber, who favored the motion. Joseph L. Wheeler proposed a substitute resolution as follows: Whereas it does not appear that the sentiment of the majority of the members of the Special Libraries Association and its officers are in favor of the creation of a Business Library Section of the A. L. A. therefore be it resolved that the petition be not granted at the present time. The motion was discussed by M. S. Dudgeon and Samuel H. Ranck. Arthur E. Bostwick moved to lay the petition on the table. The motion was seconded and carried. Miss Krause expressed regret that this action had been taken and her belief that it unnecessarily deprived members of the A. L. A. who happened to be business librarians of adequate opportunity to make their contribution to the library profession as an organized group.

INTER-NATIONAL LIBRARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COMMITTEE

The secretary presented the resolution adopted by representatives of fifteen countries at the Edinburgh Conference and stated that it had been approved and signed by the seven official delegates of the A. L. A. to that Conference. The resolution was printed in the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. for December, 1927, pages 772-3. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It was voted: That the selection of members to represent the A. L. A. on the Committee be left to the Executive Board of the A. L. A.

VENTILATION AND LIGHTING

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on this subject, presented the fourteen points which are to be considered as a working basis for the final report of the Committee. These will be found in full elsewhere in this number.

The meeting adjourned.

LIBRARY REVENUES

At the second session Mr. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues, stated that according to the United States census report on the financial statistics of cities for 1925, there has been, since 1923, an increase of 11.6 per cent in the per capita income for libraries as compared with an increase of 8.93 per cent for public schools. The percentage of public revenue expended for public libraries was the same in 1925 as in 1923, 1.3 per cent. A few cities spent 2.5 per cent or more of their total revenues for libraries. According to the same report, nine cities with a population of 30,000 or more spent one dollar per capita or more for libraries in 1925 as against three in 1923. These cities and the amounts spent for libraries in 1925 according to the census report are: Boston, $1.01; Brookline, $1.49; Cleveland, $1.18; Long Beach, $1.07; Minneapolis, $1.03; Muskegon, $1.00; Newton, $1.40; Pasadena, $1.37; Springfield, Mass., $1.16.

Mr. Ranck brought to the attention of the Council certain questions affecting the handling of trust funds by libraries, such as, investment for both safety and reasonable return, who should handle trust funds, can libraries accept gifts and pay the income from that gift to a beneficiary for a period of years, should the A. L. A. give encouragement to insurance companies which are willing to solicit bequests thru the writing of library insurance policies? He specifically proposed that an invitation be extended to the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. with a request for co-operation. It was voted: That the Trustees Section be invited to assist the Council in drafting a statement of the policy on the handling of trust funds for libraries; and that the Association approves of co-operation of any insurance company in promoting the endowment of libraries by life insurance.

Mr. Ranck called attention to the need for personal visits to college, junior college, university and school libraries before an adequate statement of desirable library revenues can be prepared.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick presented to the Council a report from a committee of college and university librarians to the Committee on Library Personnel. This report suggests certain specifications in *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions* (published by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Washington, D. C.) presented to the Council at Toronto in 1927. The committee of the college and university librarians comprised, Charles H. Brown, Chairman, J. T. Gerould, F. L. D. Goodrich, Harold L. Leupp and George A. Works. Copies of the report were distributed to the members of the Council in mimeographed form.

On Dr. Bostwick's motion it was voted: That the Council express its interest in and approval of the modifications suggested by the committee of university and college librarians and that the Committee on Classification of Library Personnel be instructed to proceed along these lines to the completion of the work.

RAG PAPER STOCK IN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Frank K. Walter, on behalf of the Special Committee presented a brief report and on his recommendation it was voted: That the A. L. A. recommend to the Joint Committee on printing that a selection of publicaitons of the federal government be printed on lasting paper.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. DANA

The secretary reported that a communication from Mr. Dana received by the Executive Board with the request that it be read at a meeting of the Council was transmitted by the Executive Board for such consideration as the Council might care to bestow upon it. The communication, printed on pages 93-95, was distributed to members of the Council in mimeographed form and read by the secretary.

On motion of Dr. Bostwick it was voted: That the Council thank Mr. Dana for his valuable communication with many points of which it is in sympathy. After some discussion it was also voted: That a special committee be appointed to study and report on the various matters brought up in the communication of Mr. John Cotton Dana as presented to the Council on December 30, 1927.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute held its mid-winter meetings in conjunction with the meetings of the A. L. A. Council, on December 29, 1927.

The program of papers was preceded by a brief meeting of the Institute Board at which, in addition to ordinary routine matters, the secretary reported informally on the project of a summer institute of bibliography and library science which had been suggested at the Toronto conference, and had since been discussed by the secretary with various librarians individually or at group meetings. The Board voted that a Committee be appointed to confer with Dean Works as to the possibility that the University of Chicago might be willing to conduct an institute concerned with the outline, history and bibliography of special subjects.

President Bostwick prefaced the open meeting with a review of the Institute's success in working out its programs along the lines followed by other learned associations, embodying the varied interests and researches of individual members of the organization rather than striving to present homogeneous groups of papers on a subject determined by officials or committee.

Mr. Henry O. Severance presented a preliminary report of the chairman of the Committee for the Encouragement of Research. Nine problems had been suggested thru the A. L. A., of which four were selected for mention: (1) Public library service to suburban municipalities; (2) The junior college library; (3) Changes in public school curriculum and method in relation to school library work; (4) Sources of reading matter in a medium-sized community. Of sixty problems listed by the Committee on A. L. A. Curriculum Study, Mr. Severance mentioned eight which may be pursued by students in the field of library work, outside the library schools. A second section of Mr. Severance's paper presented a partial, selected list of problems under investigation and those completed in 1927; and a third section pointed out a few of the scholarships and fellowships which offer attractive opportunities and fields of library research.

Miss Edith Guerrier presented a report on the history and status of the Library Information Service Bill. [The text and status of the bill will be given in our next number. Ed. L. J.]

Mr. F. K. W. Drury's paper "From Accession Book to Shelf List" emphasized the fundamental permanent importance of the shelf list and the decreasing usefulness of the accessions book as a separate catalog. His conclusion was that a shifting of records from accession book to shelf list would involve no loss which could not be replaced in some other way, but would result in a gain of the time now spent on the keeping of the record and the space now given up to storage of accession books.

Mr. Miles O. Price called attention to the necessity of a permanent chronological record of Patent Office Library acquisitions, for its legal importance in patent cases. Dr. Van Hoesen asked how the shelf list card could be made to have the correct catalog entry without slowing up the order department routine or rewriting the card in the catalog department. Miss Rathbone, Mr. Hopper and Mr. Wheeler spoke of the use of accession numbers in charging records of branch libraries and other libraries which circulate large numbers of copies. Mr. Vitz thought Mr. Drury's scheme practicable only in libraries which in general had only one copy of each book. Mr. Walter spoke of the usefulness of accessions numbers and accessions book records for the arrangement and finding of books not yet cataloged. Mr. Merrill spoke of the merits of the accessions catalog on cards, as used in the Newberry Library. Mr. Wheeler pointed out the uses of accessions numbers as identification marks, and in accounting processes in libraries financed by a variety of funds for book-purchase. President Bostwick warned against the confusion of shelf list and classed list and asked how many libraries had a distinct true shelf list. Affirmative

or partially affirmative answers were made by Messrs. Hanson, Walter and Vitz, with brief description of the systems in their respective libraries.

Mr. J. C. Bay's delightful paper on American libraries in foreign countries narrated a number of typical cases of both humorous and tragic misunderstandings of America by Europeans, and described specifically various kinds of information about America which could rarely be found in European, or more particularly in Scandinavian libraries. Mr. Bay then gave an account of the hopeful beginnings of a project to establish an American library in the Scandinavian countries.

This paper immediately brought the American Library in Paris to the minds of the audience. Miss Rathbone was asked to summarize the latest committee report on the Paris Library school; and Mr. Utley exemplified the spread of American books and information about American books and affairs thru the numerous inquiries addressed to the American Library in Paris from all parts of Europe, the annual selected list of forty American books sponsored by the League of Nations, etc., altho, on the whole, Mr. Bay's general statements were still true. Mr. Lydenberg mentioned the gifts of American books by the Carnegie Endowment to various foreign libraries as another accomplishment in this field of international information.

Mr. Hanson, at the suggestion of Mr. Merrill, spoke of the work which he and Mr. Bishop, with others, are undertaking in the re-organization of the Vatican Library catalog, their hope being, during their four months' leave, to effect within a small division of the library a demonstration or nucleus of books cataloged according to the American-British code of rules.

Dr. Locke told of the Pope's gracious acknowledgement of the reception accorded by the A. L. A. to Monsignor Tisserant of the Vatican Library during his recent visit to America.

Dr. Van Hoesen suggested the possibility of a joint enterprise of the A. L. A. and the A. B. A. in a combined reading room and display room of American books. Dr. Koch said that the H. W. Wilson Company already had such a project under consideration. Mr. Wheeler called attention to Nelson's recent book (in Spanish) as an evidence of increasing interest in and understanding of American library methods. Other foreign works on American libraries were also mentioned—notably those by Hermann Escher of Zurich.

Abridged from the report of

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN, *Secretary.*
Princeton University.

OPPORTUNITIES

Applications are invited for the post of keeper of Rhodes House Library in Oxford. This Library will be a department of the Bodleian, and will deal with the history and literature of the British Dominions and Colonies and of the United States of America. The keeper will be an official of the Bodleian, and responsible to Bodley's Librarian. He will have the general managment of the Library in his hands, and will be called upon to take a share in its routine. He will be expected to keep abreast of publications in the subjects represented in the Library, and will he responsible, under Bodley's Librarian, and with the assistance of an Advisory Committee, for the purchase of books. Previous library experience is not essential. Importance will be attached to distinction of academic record or of published work in relevant subjects, and to evidence of general capacity.

The keeper-elect will have some months training in the Bodleian before taking over the management of Rhodes House Library. The initial salary will depend upon qualifications, hut will not be less than £500, nor more than £700. The salary will rise by increments of £25 a year, up to a maximum of £800.

Subject to the approval of the Bodleian Curators, the duties of keeper will be consistent with the tenure of a lectureship or research fellowship at Oxford, should such offer. The keeper will come under the ordinary University Superannuation Scheme. Applications, accompanied by evidence of fitness for the post and by a photograph, must reach the Secretary, The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, not later than Wednesday, March 14th. The appointment will be made in April, and the keeper will be expected to take up his duties as soon after that as can be arranged.

Wanted, library assistant, with four years' college course and library school training. Reference, work with children and schools, general circulation, cataloguing. Salary $1500 to $1860; opportunity after one year to take examination for promotion to third grade with advance in salary. Rapid advancement for those with initiative and ambition. Age limit 30 years. In reply give references and state experience. if any. Applications from college graduates who have completed extension or summer courses on library subjects will not he considered. The Queens Borough Public Library (in the City of New York), Jamaica, New York.

Wanted, two children's librarians for branches. Apply Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

Wanted, by a university graduate school in the east; three well-trained, experienced catalogers familiar with economic material; one to codify cataloging rules; one to define and organize subject headings; one for bibliographical work. Familiarity with foreign languages desirable. G. B. 2.

Cataloger with best available training and ten years' experience with the Dewey classification wants position in the East, April fifteenth. Salary $1800. Address A. B. 2.

Young man, library school graduate, with public library experience, wishes change of position. C. W. 2.

Wanted, position as temporary cataloger or indexer in or near New York. A. E. 2.

Librarian with one year's experience in charge of a small library and eight years' general experience wants work in addition to present charge. Free in the forenoon. S. H. 2.

Librarian with sixteen years' experience in library work desires a position in the circulating department of city or large town library in the New England or Middle Atlantic states. Also some reference work is desired. A. M. 2.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

This department for our two January numbers is devoted to reports of progress in 1927, based principally on reports sent by the various State Library Commissions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Increasing interest in library progress and a growing demand for library service have marked the past year. This has been shown by favorable library legislation, new buildings, many requests for speakers on library topics, more and better celebrations of Book Week, and an important growth in the circulation of and substantial gifts in money to the traveling libraries. A larger number than ever of certificates were awarded at summer school. In book selection library workers and the general public have come more and more to rely on the library commission for advice.

The state legislature at its last session granted the increased appropriation which the commission asked for, doubling the fund for traveling libraries and providing the salary for an assistant secretary. It also amended the statutes in regard to trust funds for the use of public libraries, requiring the income from endowment funds to be turned over to the library trustees within one month after it becomes available.

The circulation of the traveling libraries for the year ending June 30, 1927, shows an increase of nearly 1000 volumes. Summer school, held at the Keene Normal School in 1927, will be held at the Plymouth Normal School in 1928, and the usual two-week session will be extended to three weeks.

Private organizations have contributed $255 to the traveling libraries. From the Colonial Dames came $5; from the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, $200; and from the New Hampshire Daughters of Boston, $5. The Colonial Dames have promised $500 for the 1928 Summer School.

In four towns, Belmont, Canterbury, Derry, and New Boston, new buildings have been erected devoted entirely to library purposes and costing from $8,000 to $25,000. The Hillsboro library has been moved into attractive quarters on the ground floor of the new community house dedicated this summer, and in three other towns funds are available or are being raised for buildings: Colebrook, for which the Woman's club has already purchased a lot and raised more than $4,000 for the building; Concord, which is the residuary legatee for a large estate and has a fund of about $200,000 now available; and Troy which has accepted the gift of a piece of land for a site. The donors of the Belmont library also gave $2,000 worth of new books and paid a cataloger to prepare them for circulation and help the librarian in reorganizing.

RHODE ISLAND

In rhode island the Assembly has made its customary appropriations for the purchase of new books for free public libraries and for the increase of salaries of librarians. The William H. Hall Library in Cranston has been removed to a new building, which, besides being remarkably and impressively attractive, includes most modern library equipment; it is of the finest. The new buildings constructed for junior high schools invariably include library reading rooms besides the stacks for school collections. In several instances, the libraries are by far the most attractive parts of the new buildings.

CONNECTICUT

Libraries receiving annual grants of books from the state have increased to 154. Of these, 19 receive less than $100, as their town appropriations or total amounts expended were less than $100. The total number of libraries in the state is 195.

The event of the year in building was the completion of the central building in Bridgeport which cost $821,191. Three small libraries, one newly established, moved into new buildings.—South Glastonbury, Canaan and Andover. The South Glastonbury building is a small brick colonial church, remodelled by taking out the gallery and converting the pulpit end of the building into a stage, with a small room on each side, and installing wall shelves. The large window and two doors all having fan-lights above them, and the small-paned windows with deep embrasures thruout the building make it architecturally beautiful. It is hoped that buildings of colonial architecture in other towns may be preserved in a similar manner. The Canaan building is a dwelling-house of a later period, most successfully remodelled by removing all partitions on the first floor. The second floor is an apartment for the librarian or for rental.

A three weeks' summer course in library methods was given at Yale University, in connection with the summer normal school. The enrollment was thirty, including three librarians of public libraries, eight assistants, eight school librarians, two librarians in special libraries and nine students not in library posi-

tions. The number of school libraries, with librarians in the state has increased to 41.

NEW YORK

In 1926, the number of reporting libraries increased from 726 to 730. There are 640 public and free circulating libraries or one to each 17,500 population. Volumes added were 1,015,382, by purchase 872,487 and by gift 142,895. One volume was bought for each 11 people of the state. The number of volumes in libraries increased from 14,303,013 to 14,681,141, an increase of 378,128 or 2.6%. Each New Yorker's share is 1.29 volumes. The volumes in free circulating libraries rose from 7,343,439 to 7,565,250, a difference of 221,811, or increase of 3%. Each resident is represented by 2/3 of one volume. Books borrowed or circulation increased from 34,068,813 to 35,639,459, a gain of 1,570,646 or 4¼%. The circulation per resident was 3.15 volumes. Circulation of non-fiction increased from 10,852,338 to 11,398,766, an increase of 546,-428 volumes or five per cent. One serious book is borrowed for each two books of fiction. Each family in New York borrowed during 1926, 14.6 volumes, nearly one volume more than in 1925.

Income increased from $7,258,065 to $7,953,-105, an increase of $695,040 or 9½ per cent. This is a contribution of 70.3 cents per person in the state. Tax support increased from $3,760,846 to $4,372,100, a gain of $611,233 or 16.2 per cent. The average person in New York pays 38.6 cents in tax and receives in return library service costing 68.8 cents. Expenditures increased from $7,005,188 to $7,773, 316, a gain of $766,128 or 19.5 per cent. Expenditures for books, periodicals and binding increased from $1,637,073 to $1,843,926, a gain of $206,853 or 12.6 per cent. This is 16.3 cents per person. Expenditures for salaries increased from $4,158,615 to $4,684,894, a gain of $526,279 or 12.6 per cent. Expenditure per volume circulated was 12.1 cents.

Over 100 libraries in places of over 1000 population report total receipts of $1 or more per capita of population. Over 170 libraries in places of over 1000 population report circulation of four or more volumes per capita of population.

Library institutes held in May in 30 cities were attended by 1,616 people representing 699 libraries. This is a record attendance for the 25 years during which library institutes have been held in New York State.

The most important topic was the proposed library program for New York State formulated and adopted by the council of the N. Y. L. A. This program calls especially for county library service in every county not adequately served by independent libraries and close co-operation with the county system by all local libraries; development of New York State Library into a central source of supply; development of the traveling libraries; and state provision for professional training of public librarians.

Library Week at Lake Placid was commonly voted the most important conference the Association has ever held. Dr. Asa Wynkoop, the president, prepared a program dealing largely with practical problems of library development of the State. It was Doctor Wynkoop's last professional appearance before the librarians of the State, both in his capacity as an officer of the Association and as director of public library policies of the State.

ONTARIO

In the Province of Ontario the year 1927 was an eventful one, and one to be long remembered. The outstanding event was the meeting of the American Library Association in June. Much-appreciated co-operation was received from the Ontario Government, the city of Toronto, and the University of Toronto.

The library convention was soon followed by the biennial meeting of the World Federation of Education. While the whole conference was of value to librarians, there were two sessions of special interest, the sessions on international library service, and the meetings on adult education.

The Ontario Library School trained twenty-seven students. Several new public libraries were organized, and three new buildings were erected. Many interesting experiments were tried in the interest of adult education and a series of reading courses especially adapted for Canadian needs has been planned.

The general use of our libraries continues to grow and shows an increase of one hundred per cent over that of nine years ago. This success is attributed very largely to increased book expenditures and an increase in the number of trained librarians and assistants.

PENNSYLVANIA

For 1927 the library record generally shows a gain all along the line. The library at Cresson started the year by moving into a room in the municipal building, reorganizing the Library Association, and becoming very active. The Altoona School Board took over the old Pennsylvania Mechanics Library, moved it into temporary quarters in a school building, reorganized it and opened it as a free library in April. Latrobe, after spasmodic agitation for years, formed a library association, raised money and opened its library. Lebanon, thru

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the work of the Woman's Club finally built up the beginnings of a library in books and public sentiment so that a public library was opened in April and money raised to carry it on. Brownsville was given a building by C. L. Snowden and a library was opened by the people of the three boroughs on September 1st. The Wyoming Civic League opened a library especially for children, as a demonstration and a beginning. The Hoyt Library of Kingston recently organized, has just been opened. The James V. Brown Library, Williamsport and the Public Library, Somerset voted favorably upon a tax levy. The Child Welfare Association of Brookville brought the question of a library with tax support to a vote and lost. The Allentown Free Library completed the addition to its building; Bala-Cynwyd opened its Memorial Library building—a memorial to its World War dead—built by the people of the community; and the Free Library of Philadelphia moved into its wonderful building (L. J., 52: 633-639, 1927). The work on the Jones Memorial Library building in Woodlawn is going steadily on, and plans are being made for the Laughlin Memorial Library building for Ambridge.

Besides these gifts of buildings, Plymouth Meeting received a legacy from Mrs. Miller of $75,000 for a building and endowment; Gettysburg College a gift from Rev. H. W. Weber of $75,000 for a library; the Philadelphia College of Physicians, $15,294, from several donors to funds for special books; and the public library of Hazelton from Mr. John Markle 10,000 volumes to renew the juvenile collection at a cost of $14,000.

Several small libraries are being formed. Of the larger places the tri-boroughs of Arnold, New Kensington and Parnasus have formed a library association and expect to open a library early this year. Portage has formed a library association and is growing towards a library, and Uniontown has a committee working on their library problem.

County and various forms of library extension work are taking hold. Susquehanna County Library received the first appropriation from the county commissioners. Clinton and Dauphin County libraries are proving to be demonstrations and several small libraries are arranging to help local rural schools by working with the school supervisors. Potter County has formed a committee to work for a county library, and so has Centre County. Erie County's agricultural forces have indorsed it with the intent of putting action behind the indorsement. McKean County has an offer from the Bradford library which will give county service if aid from the county commissioners is forthcoming. Extension and correspondence courses conducted by the several universities, colleges and teachers' colleges are sending hundreds of their students who are out of reach of local libraries to the library extension division of the state library for books—all of which proves the need for libraries, creates backers of library development, and gives the state agency an excellent opportunity to spread the gospel of state-wide library service thru the county unit.

KENTUCKY

Conditions in Kentucky are unusually good and libraries report a steady growth in all directions. Appropriations and circulation generally have increased and book collections show a creditable growth. Fourteen new libraries have reported to the Library Commission; four small public libraries and ten college or institutional libraries. Activity is in evidence for the establishment of county libraries in three counties. School libraries have increased in number and usefulness, the result of the efforts of the high school supervisors of the Department of Public Instruction.

The $250,000 library building at the Western State Normal School, Bowling Green, is about ready for occupancy. The $50,000 library building at Asbury College, Wilmore, has been completed and is occupied. A $10,000 public library building is under construction at Augusta, the gift of P. G. Knoedler, Chicago. The Marion County Free Public Library at Lebanon has received as a gift from Dr. Ed. Kelly, Lebanon, a centrally located lot containing a building that will be remodelled into a library.

The Paducah Carnegie Public Library was opened to the county in May when the McCracken County Fiscal Court made its first monthly contribution of $250 to the library for county extension work.

The Louisville Free Public Library has opened a branch in the Manual Training High School and a sub-branch in Highland Park. The training class for librarians has been reorganized to meet the A. L. A. requirements. The Watterson memorial room has been beautifully equipped and opened, a fitting setting for the books of the late Henry Watterson.

ILLINOIS

Various bequests and donations amounting to $350,000 have been given to the public libraries in Illinois during 1927. An unusually large building program has gone forward during the year. Chicago has completed a new regional branch similar in scope to the Legler branch,

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for the southwest section of the city. The Pullman branch is well on its way to completion; other branches and stations have been opened in rented quarters.

Winnetka has added a $75,000 addition to its building; East St. Louis, Collinsville, Carbondale and Farmer City have bought property and remodeled for library buildings. Highland Park has authorized a special tax of $150,000 for a new building, and North Chicago has issued city bonds for $50,000 for a library, the contract for which has been let. Eight new city and village libraries have been established, each one of which voted or appropriated the maximum tax of 1.8 mills.

Of chief importance has been the extension of the libraries' service within their communities. Librarians have taken more active parts in civic affairs. Universally they have spoken before clubs and organizations, and more publicity has been given thru all channels. Springfield has opened a new technical room; Peoria a business room in which over 12,000 patrons have worked.

The Library Extension Division, thru its field visitor, has aided in organizing and revising records for thirteen libraries. The twelve regional library conferences were attended by 549 librarians and directors, and represented 224 libraries.

The most serious check to library progress in Illinois was the Governor's veto of the library bill to increase the library tax rate from 1.8 mills to 2.5 mills, after the bill had unanimously passed all committees and both houses of the legislature.

MISSOURI

THREE new libraries were added to the list of tax supported libraries during 1927. Webster Groves, a residential city, adjacent to the City of St. Louis, Mound City and Monett each voted a library maintenance tax. Monett will receive about a dollar per capita.

The case of the St. Louis Library now pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri is the center of library interest in the state at present. It is maintained by the city authorities that the board has no legal standing, the state library law under which it is appointed being unconstitutional. The case was argued on November 17th, but at this writing, the court has not handed down its decision.

New branch libraries were opened in St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis, the George E. Carpenter branch being built with the last of the grant made St. Louis for library buildings. The St. Joseph Park Board has adopted a plan prepared by M. Jacques Greber of Paris for the improvement of about ten blocks as a civic center which includes a site for a new public library; the building, however, will not be constructed at present.

IOWA

THE outstanding library event in Iowa this year has been the attempt to carry forward the co-operative buying plan by which the libraries shall unite in their purchases thus securing better rates. To this end a list is sent out on the twenty-fifth of each month from the commission with the request that the titles to be ordered be checked and the list returned to the commission by the tenth of the following month. The commission secretary has an advisory committee from the Iowa Library Association to assist in the management of this plan which is still in an experimental stage. The advantages in addition to the lower discounts are an excellent up-to-date list and a good selected list for the smaller libraries.

ARKANSAS

WE are still largely in the realm of "things hoped for" in library development. Here are the chief points: No increase in appropriation for Free Library Service Bureau. A county library law passed by 1927 legislature. Expenditure of $5,000 authorized by Pulaski County quorum court for library service, with the understanding that the county board of education will appropriate $2,500 additional from school funds. Promise of $2,000 annually for the next two years from the Alpha Epsilon Phi National Sorority for books for traveling library service from the Bureau. Hendrix College Library building completed and occupied, a $7,500 public library building at Springdale built; $2,500 raised for public library building at Searcy.

CORRECTIONS

IN the number for January 1:

In speaking of past-presidents of the A.L.A. who died during the year 1927, the name of James K. Hosmer, president 1902-1903, was inadvertently omitted.

Those ordering Ida Ten Eyck Firkins' *Index to Plays 1800-1926* (Wilson) will please note that the price is $8 and not $2, as noted on p. 31.

The amount of the bequest to the Racine (Wis.) Public Library in 1927 was $100,000, not $10,000.

The number of Simmons Graduates circularized in connection with salary statistics (p. 23) was 521, and the highest salary reported $4,260 instead of $2,260.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

Zaidee Brown, 1903 New York State, editor of the *Standard Catalog for High Schools*, appointed librarian of the State Normal School Library at Montclair, N. J.

Barbara Cowles, appointed chief of the circulation department of the Oakland Free Library, January 1st, having obtained first place in the recent civil service examinations held for this position. She goes to her new work with a number of years' experience in the library systems of Cleveland and Los Angeles.

Mary Cameron, 1925 New York State, has been appointed assistant to the Supervisor of County library work for the Cleveland Public Library.

Sigmund von Frauendorfer, who came to this country from Germany in 1925 to prepare for library work at the Institut International d'Agriculture, Rome, sailed for Italy last month. He began his library training at the New York State Library School and completed it at the University of Illinois Library School. He begins his work in Rome this month.

Marcia Herridge Lopeman, 1923 Simmons, has recently been appointed general assistant librarian at the Lakewood (Ohio) Public Library.

Olive Halbert, 1904 Simmons, is now assistant librarian of the College of Industrial Arts, Deston, Texas.

George B. Logan, Jr., 1922-23 New York State, died on December 18th following an attack of penumonia. In 1923 Mr. Logan joined the staff of the University of North Carolina as librarian of the School of Education. The following year he became head of the reference department of the general library of the University and also became review editor of *Social Forces* and editor of manuscripts for the Institute of Research in Social Science of the University. His manuscript, "Liberty in the Modern World," recently accepted for publication by the University of North Carolina Press, will appear in the spring.

Margaret M. de le Vin, 1916 Simmons, recently head of the incoming periodical division of Princeton University Library, has joined the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Mary E. McQuaid, 1920 Wisconsin, librarian of the Fairbury (Neb.) Public Library for the past fourteen years, appointed branch librarian at the Allendale Branch of the Oakland Free Library, January 5th.

Elsie Schaufler, for many years secretary to the librarian and order assistant in the Oakland Free Library and for the past year acting head of the circulation department, appointed chief of the library's new order department, January 1.

Dr. Tietse Pieter Sevensma, the present librarian of the League of Nations Library, was born at Sneek, Dutch Friesland, in 1879.

He attended the grammer school and studied at the University of Amsterdam where in 1908 he became a doctor of theology. Later he studied political sciences at the same University. For some time he lectured on Hebrew at the Rotterdam Grammar School, and his career as librarian began in 1908. From that year until 1913 he worked at the University Library of Amsterdam and also at the publishing and bookselling house of Martinus Nijhoff, where he composed a catalog of books published in Holland in the course of centuries. In 1913 he became librarian of the Commercial University of Rotterdam, and organized the library in the new building. In 1916 he was appointed librarian of the Public Library in Amsterdam, a function which he has combined since 1924 with the librarianship of the University Library of Amsterdam. Dr. Sevensma, one of the founders of the Dutch Library Association and its first president (1912-1923), was one of the editors of the fourth edition of Winkler Prins' *Encyclopaedia* and is the chief editor of the new Dutch Encyclopaedia *Zoeklicht* (Searchlight).

Margaret Bingham Stillwell, curator and librarian of the Annmary Brown Memorial Library of incunabula, Providence, Rhode Island, gave six interesting and important lectures on incunabula and Americana at the Columbia University School of Library Service December 7-14. Altho these were an integral part of the course in advanced cataloging in charge of Minnie E. Sears, the lectures were open to librarians and bibliographers not registered in the University. The lectures dealt mainly with method in identifying and cataloging incunabula and Americana.

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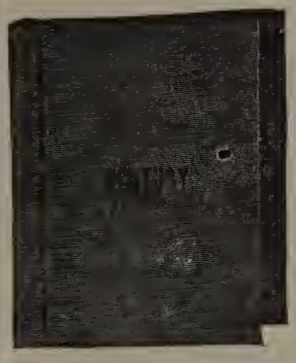

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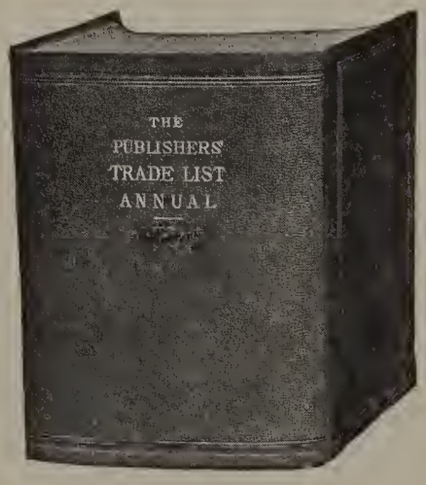

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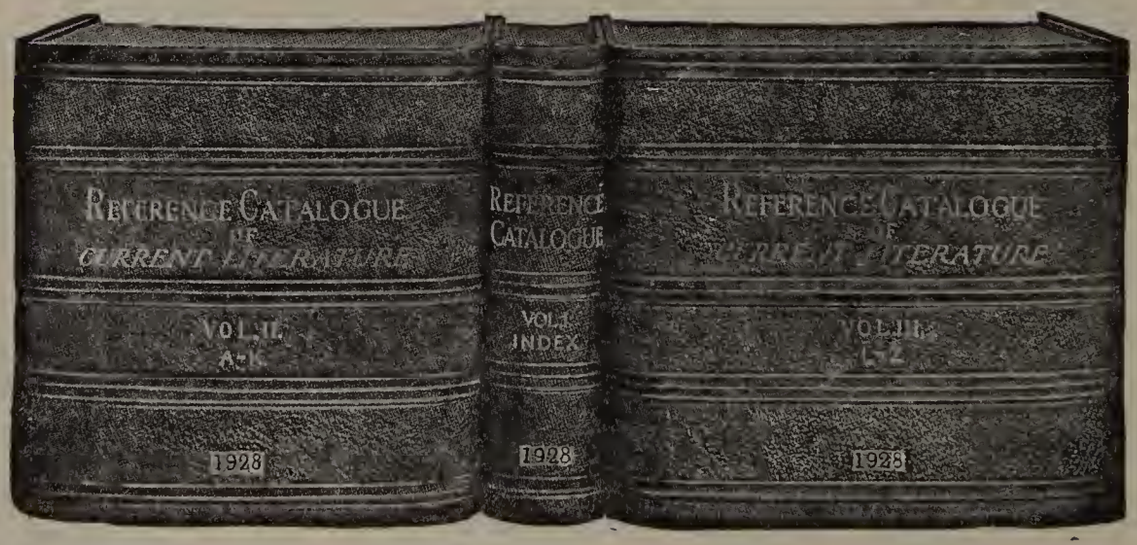

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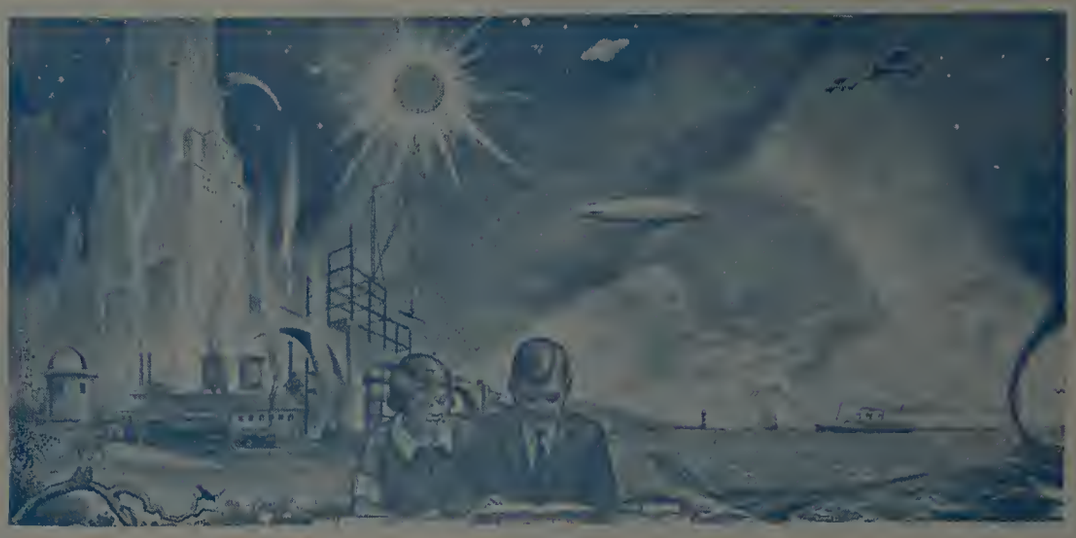

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